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MEDICAL and CHIRURGICAL
OBSERVATIONS.

By FREDERICK MUZELL, M.D.
Professor of the MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL
COLLEGE, and PHYSICIAN to the CHA-
RITÉ at BERLIN.

Translated from the GERMAN Original.



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M.DCC.LV.





To the R E A D E R.



T cannot but give Satisfaction to every Practitioner, whose Mind is not influenced by mere Mode and Custom, but who honestly consults the Honour of his Profession, and the Promotion of sound rational Physic, to observe that free Spirit of Enquiry, which has, of late Years, revived among the Professors of the different Branches of the Art, to the no small Improvement of the Science: And to find, that plain Observation and common Sense have, at length, taken Place of the Fictions of Hypotheses, which unhappily bewildered and misled the Practitioners of the last Century, *Sydenham* and a few others excepted.

SINCE his Time, indeed, the Art of Healing has received many additional Improvements

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ments from Men eminent in their Profession. Among these *Boerhave*, who pays the highest Honour to *Sydenham's* Name, will be allowed to hold the first Rank, his Works comprehending every Branch of the Science, so that one could scarcely have thought that the Art could have admitted of much farther Improvement.

NEVERTHELESS, many noble Lights have been thrown in upon the Science by other diligent Enquirers, and *practical* Knowledge has been, in general, the favourite Object of their Disquisitions.

WITH what an excellent View did not the *Edinburg* medical Society put forth their Observations, and how much is it not to be lamented that the Spirit, which set the Design on Foot, was no longer kept up? How improving are the *Observationes de Aere & morbis Epidemicis*, with which the ingenious and indefatigable observer, Dr. *Huxham* has obliged the Public? What excellent Instruction do not the Observations of *Le Dran* afford us—Those of Dr. *Pringle* on the Diseases of the Army—Mr. *Cleghorn* on those of *Mi-*

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To the R E A D E R.

norca—The late chirurgical Cases of Mr. *Warner* of *Guy's* Hospital, the Observations of the learned *Heister* lately published, not omitting Dr. *Fothergil's* Essay on the epidemic sore Throat of some Years past, with many others too tedious here to enumerate, all tending to promote *practical* Knowledge.

AMONG the rest, the present Collection of Cases may fairly put in for their Share of Merit—They are most of them extraordinary; the Diseases treated of well described; and the Method of Cure judiciously adapted: And what adds much to their Utility, the Author has all along interspersed, with his Narration, the Reasons which induced him to practise according to this or that Method, rather than any other. Thus the Reader is not only furnished with such a Description of the Disease, as renders its distinguishing Characters familiar to him, but he is also instructed in the scientific Principles, upon which the Author proceeded in the Cure.

IF these Cases should appear in the same Light to others, in which they are here represented,

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presented, no Apology will be wanting for the rendering them into *English*; nor will it be necessary to give them any farther Introduction to the Reader's Notice, as their own Merit will sufficiently bespeak his Attention.



T H E



THE
P R E F A C E.

 *F the thirteen Years in which I have practised Physic in this City, the nine Years in which I have attended the CHARITÉ since my Appointment thereto as Physician, have been spent with the greatest Utility and Satisfaction to myself; for when we delight in the Science of Physic, no Employment can be more agreeable, or tends more to our Improvement, than a constant Attendance upon a Number of Patients, of which there is no want here, as the diseased Poor of this great and populous City are received without Distinction, agree-*
A 2 *able*

able to the Intention of the Founder, his late Majesty, of blessed Memory. Their Number in the Hospital is constantly several hundred; of course many Extraordinary Cases in Physic and Surgery must occur among so many Patients.

Every Member of Society is under a natural Obligation to apply his Knowledge and Abilities to the Benefit of Mankind: This was the Motive which induced me to publish the present Collection of Cases. It may be asked why they did not appear sooner? I freely confess the want of sufficient Experience deterred me. For Physic, in all its Parts collectively, is a Science so extensive, that when we have ever so perfectly, by Study, attained the Theory of the Art, so highly necessary to us, we yet, for the most Part, do not arrive to any rational Methods of Healing, until we have ourselves thoroughly considered the Science, and have had a competent Experience. We are frequently obliged

obliged in many Cases to make the Way, and form a Plan ourselves ; by which we may afterwards treat the like Disorders. For though the Foundation be laid in Theory, it is Practice which must determine the Method whereby to attain our End, the Cure of the Patient.

Every Practitioner who feels for his Patient, must allow that this is the most difficult Task, and requires great Circumspection. I have frequently reflected upon these Things, and have wondered, how it should happen that there should always be found Persons to exercise this melancholy Profession through their whole Lives. I call it melancholy, because it constantly remains connected with the Miseries of Mankind, and has for its daily Object, the Sighs and Groans of our fellow Creatures. Human Fortitude alone could not be sufficient, as it frequently is not, if the Practice of Physic had not also its Sweets. For, what can be more excellent, or what can more pleasingly affect a ge-

nerous Mind, than to have it in our Power to sooth the Pains of the Wretched, and to restore to Ease and Chearfulness, a Mind sad and dejected by long continued Diseases.

He to whom these Affections are unknown, must be ~~devoid~~ void of Humanity; at least such a Person would be unfit to attend an Hospital; a Place where we can act from no other Motive, and where but for this, we can receive but little Pleasure.

But were I to indulge these Thoughts I should be too prolix; I therefore confine myself to what concerns this Collection. Most of the Cases inserted occurred in the CHARITÉ, as will be seen in the following Pages. I have also inserted some others which appeared worthy of Notice; Time and other Circumstances would not permit me to insert a greater Number in this Collection, though I have many which I shall gradually communicate. I have observed no Order, but have given one after the other,

oth^r, those Cases which appeared in
some measure analogous. The Reason
why, in those Cases where the Disorder
proceeds from the same Cause, the Reader
finds some difference in the Method of
Cure is, because I think it impossible
constantly to cure the same Disorder,
though of the same Genus, by one and
the same Method. Those, who will ap-
ply themselves, with due Care and At-
tention, to examine the particular Cir-
cumstances in Diseases, will find, that
there is continually an essential Diffe-
rence, which demands a different Treat-
ment; for Medicines never act abso-
lutely upon the human Subject, but re-
latively, or which is the same Thing, they
act, according to the different Tensity
of the Solids, and according to the dif-
ferent Qualities of the Fluids: And
hence, it arises, that the Effect of Me-
dicines is so unequal; it is there-
fore, I esteem it as the highest De-
gree of Perfection, in the Art of
Physic, to be able to estimate well the

just Proportion between the Degree of the Distemper, or the Deviation from the natural healthful State, and between the Medicine, exhibited in order to change this præternatural State. It is therefore a mere Boast in any one to pretend to have a Remedy, which certainly and indiscriminately cures all Diseases of the same Genus. To evince this,—it is, for instance, known from Experience, and is incontestable, that Opium has the Power of asswaging Pain; but, what Physician would judge so erroneously, as to insist, from thence, that Opium may be administered in all painful Disease, without Distinction?

How many Diseases are there not which in their natural Course are accompanied with violent Pains, peculiar to them, which if attempted to be relieved by Opium, the Patient's Life would be endangered, the Disorder not cured, but Nature be disturbed in her Operations, and the Complaints rendered obscure?

This

This may be exemplified again from the Effects of the Cortex Peruvianus. This Bark cures intermittent Fevers, and may be regarded as a Specific, but who would order the Bark, when the obvious Indications are wanting, that should lead us to conclude that the Obstructions in the small Vessels, which are so frequently the Cause of Fevers, are resolved, and the offending Humours expelled from the Habit? This not regarded, and a contrary Method pursued, the greatest Injury is frequently done to the Constitution, as I have had the Opportunity of observing in nearly two thirds of those Patients received into the Hospital, labouring under chronical Disorders, which succeeded Fevers ill cured. We meet with Consumptions, glandular Obstructions, Dropsies, a trembling of the Limbs, Epilepsies, Arthritides, the Causes of which different Effects have arisen from the different Causes of Fevers, and their having been treated in
the

the same Manner with the Cortex Peruvianus ; whereas on the contrary, a different Method should have been pursued for each, or, at least, the Treatment should have been properly adapted to the different Circumstances. Therefore, when I say in the following Cases, that this Method has proved beneficial under this or that Circumstance, I would not be understood to mean that these Methods are infallible without any farther Deliberation : If the Effect is to be produced, the Administration, the Proportion, and the Time to use a Remedy, must be observed, and properly adapted to the State of the Disease, otherwise an Impossibility is desired. What Physician in general is capable of determining all the Causes of those Disorders, which affect the fine Vessels of the Brain so inscrutable to us ? If therefore we cannot do this, how shall we be able to form any Plan to remedy the Changes made therein ? Epilepsies, and the Difficulty of their
Cure

Cure in every Species of them, evinces the abovementioned Observation beyond all doubt; and in consumptive Persons likewise, we should go too far to expect the Cure of all of them without Exception. I have observed in many Subjects, that I have dissected many invincible Reasons why their Cure was impracticable. In melancholic Disorders the Case is the same: I have found, by Dissections, that many were incurable from some Change in the Structure of the Brain and other Parts. Whoever therefore wishes for the same Event, must reasonably premise the same Data, under which the Remedies cited had the Effects mentioned.

In this small Collection I have inserted several Chirurgical Cases. I could have communicated more, but refer the Reader to my former Excuse. Those contained I have treated according to my own Plan, in the Absence of my worthy Friend and Colleague Professor Pallas, Surgeon to the CHARITÉ, and
it

it is with his Consent that I have inserted them.

The Friendship and Connection between us, have all along induced us jointly to exert ourselves, with the greatest Zeal, for the good of the Sick, and for the Improvement of Physic and Surgery; and hence no Jealousies ever arose between us, whenever, as by my Instructions I was impowered, I undertook the Cure of external Disorders.

It is my sincere Wish that these my Endeavours may answer the true End of my Intentions in the Publication; viz. the good of Mankind.





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ME-




MEDICAL and CHIRURGICAL

C A S E S.

C A S E I.

*Of a Consumption succeeding a profuse
spitting of Blood.*

 YOUNG Gentleman twenty one
Years of Age, without having
used any violent Exercise, was
seized in *December* 1748, with a
profuse discharge of Blood from the Lungs,
in strong Fits of coughing; he was of a
Plethoric Habit, as his Pulse denoted, which
was quick, full, and hard; his Chest was
flat and narrow, and he was very much
emaciated. He had been blooded once, but
complained still of an uncommon Oppres-
sion

sion about the Præcordia which rendered Respiration extremely difficult.

I ORDERED Venæsection to be again repeated, to fifteen or sixteen Ounces, and prescribed attemperant Draughts with the *Lapides Cancrorum*, *succus Citri*, and *Nitre*. His Blood was of a natural Consistence and Fluidity: The next Morning, the Discharge having continued as much as ever, I ordered him to lose the same Quantity of Blood, and directed him to take some cooling Powders every two Hours; notwithstanding, in the Evening I found his Pulse as full as on the first Day, the Oppression upon his Lungs continued, and there was no Abatement of the Discharge. I therefore ordered Venæsection to be again repeated to sixteen Ounces. After this Evacuation, I flattered myself that the Commotion of the Blood would abate, and the Pulse become quiet, but as the Symptoms continued the same, I bled him again the same Evening; the next Day he was blooded twice, but without any Relief, the Blood still continuing to be discharged in so large a Quantity, and with such Violence, that I was apprehensive he would expire every Instant.—I ordered him Anodynes, and Emulsions

Emulfions with Poppy Seed and Nitre, and at length Opiates in pretty large Doses; after which, the Discharge abated considerably, returning not above once a Day: But this Abatement did not continue long, for two Days afterwards it returned again with the same Violence: He was blooded twice this Day and the Opiates were repeated. I now was obliged to bleed him constantly every second or third Day, as the great Oppression he had all along complained of, and the Profuseness of the Discharge indicated. But to prevent an Ulceration, by supporting a copious Expectoration, I directed him to use Infusions of the *Species Pectorales*, with *Rad. Sarsaparil, Chinæ, Fœnicul, Cichorei*, with the *Syrup Althææ & Fijubarum*. I forbade strong Nutrients, and ordered him to drink Water only, which was the easier complied with, as he never had any Inclination to Wine. His Diet was Gruels, with Bread or Biscuits, which I forbade him to take hot, a Prohibition he had observed from the beginning; and continued the Use of the cooling Powders. By these Means the Discharge again abated, and only some few Streaks of Blood were perceived in the Mat-

ter he expectorated, and which almost entirely disappeared upon Venæsection being repeated. Notwithstanding, his Pulse still remained full, though the Difference was great, compared to the Fulness at the Beginning of his Illness.

THIS Patient had been blooded in large Quantities thirty three Times in three Months past, and in the present State of his Disorder, it was extremely difficult to know what Course to take: For his Pulse was very quick the whole Day—in the Afternoon, he was invaded with Shiverings, succeeded by Heat, which was moderated, in the Night, by Sweat; he coughed violently, and the Matter he expectorated was purulent, and of a disagreeable Taste. His Body wasted visibly, and his Breathing was so short, that he was obliged to sit up in Bed, and when he rose up, upon the least Motion, he lost his Breath. What was to be done in this Case? He was tired with taking of Medicines. Some may wonder why a Milk Diet was not prescribed, which in such Cases, as Experience has confirmed, has been of great Service; but as he ever had an Aversion to Milk, it could not be advised him: I recommended
several

several Remedies; but he had no Inclination to give any of them the Trial. As I was very desirous to relieve him, my Mind was wholly taken up in meditating in what Manner I might assist him. At length, I happened to think of Cucumbers, and judged that they might answer the desired End, as they consist of a great Portion of a subtile, well prepared, aqueous, cooling Fluid, containing but a small Quantity of earthy Matter; from their Use, therefore, I hoped that the Heat might be mitigated, the Blood gradually freed of the absorbed acrimonious Matter; and, thus purified, that the Ulceration might be healed without Balsamics. I accordingly proposed the eating of this Fruit to him, to which he readily consented. I did not confine him to any Number, but suffered him to eat as many as he chose, without any other Preparation than peeling them; and he took down no other Aliment, except a few Biscuits, and for ordinary Drink I directed him to use Water.

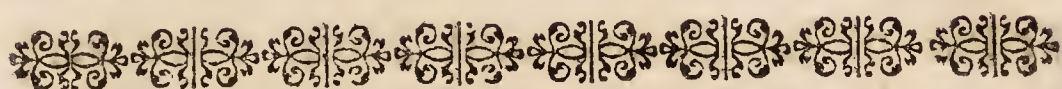
ABOUT a Week afterwards I visited him again, and found him remarkably mended; the Heat was greatly abated, and the Quantity of Matter he expectorated was dimi-

nished, and was not so much discoloured as before.

As I found him stronger, I desired him to take some gentle Exercise in the Morning in a Coach in fine Weather, for it was now *April*: By which Means he recovered his natural Vivacity; and continuing the same Regimen six Weeks longer, every Circumstance was so changed for the better, that he could breath without any great Difficulty when he walked abroad. The Matter expectorated was but in a very small Quantity, and that chiefly in the Morning, and the Fever had quite left him.

HE was now desirous to return into the Country, and which indeed I advised him to, but directed him to continue the Cucumbers, and allowed him to eat other Aliment, but warned him against strong Food, which might occasion a Relapse, and directed him to drink a Bottle of Selter Water every Day, when he grew tired of the Cucumbers, and to bleed regularly once every Month for a Year, which Directions he strictly observed. His Distemper was hereby perfectly healed, and he is still living, in perfect Health.

Health; but repeats Venæsection five or six times a Year.



C A S E II.

Of a Consumption succeeding a Peripneumony.

A YOUNG Man twenty four Years of Age, of a Plethoric Habit of Body, was seized in *March* with an Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with great Oppression, and a bloody Expectoration. This Disorder invaded him upon cooling himself suddenly after violent Exercise. The Person whom he first applied to, had blooded him, and given him of *Stahl's Essentia Alexipharmaca* sixty Drops three times a Day, but this afforded him no Relief; a violent Pain in his right Side succeeded. I was called to him on the tenth Day of his Illness, when I found that the Pain in his Side had almost left him, but a dry Cough tormented him Night and Day, his Tongue was parched and he was a little delirious, but the most troublesome

Symptom to him was a great Anxiety, and an Oppression about the Præcordia which obliged him to sit up erect in his Bed. The Vessels of his Hands and Neck were very turgid, his Cheeks red; his Pulse was soft, but attended with a Fever, which generally came on towards Night, invaded with a Rigor, continued all Night, and went off, after a gentle *Diaphoresis*, in the Morning.

FROM these Symptoms I judged, that the Inflammation of the Lungs was terminated in Suppuration, and that there was an Abscess formed, which could not yet break.

THE Patient himself, and other Persons about him, were very desirous of having him blooded again; which, as I was not willing to interrupt the Suppuration, I would not at that time permit; but at length, as they pressed me so much, I agreed to let him lose six Ounces: I ordered the *Species Pectorales* & *Emollientes*, compounded of *Althea*, *Rad. Irid florent*, *Glycyrrhizæ*, &c. and directed him to take two or three Tea-spoons-full of a Linctus, compounded of *Syrup Pectoral* and *Oximel Scillet aa*, in the Pectoral Tea, as warm as he could bear: My Intention herein was to increase the Cough, that thereby the Imposthume

posthume might be broke, and the Discharge promoted. On visiting him the next Day, the Oppression was greater than ever, and he seemed to be expiring. I persuaded him notwithstanding to drink of the Pectoral Tea, and while he was drinking he was seized with a Fit of Coughing, and, fixing his arms on each Side of him, discharged a full Pint of Matter, so foetid that we could not stay in the Room, till it was fumed with aromatic Gums. After this Discharge he found himself greatly relieved, both as to his Breath, and the Oppression of the *Præcordia*. His Cough remained, but the Discharge gradually lessened. I directed him to continue the Use of the Pectoral Infusion with the Syrups. The following Night he rested pretty well, though now and then disturbed by his Cough. The next Day he was much the same, except that his Pulse was quick and full; therefore, to prevent a fresh Inflammation about the Edges of the Ulcer, which might become incurable, I directed him to be bled to twelve Ounces, and ordered him some attemperant Powders, with a Grain of Camphire in each. His greatest Complaint now, except his Cough, was a disagreeable Taste in his

his Mouth, which was almost intolerable to him ; and created in him a Nausea to all Food ; by which, with the Fever, and the Discharge from the Lungs, he became much wasted, to which the profuse Night Sweats, he now had, also greatly contributed.

I WELL perceived, that to cure this Patient the Putrescency must necessarily be corrected. I was well acquainted with the Insufficiency of numberless Remedies, recommended for the Cure of Disorders of the Breast, most of which are of a hot Nature ; I therefore determined to make a Trial with an external Application, hoping thereby to remove this putrid State of the Lungs : For this Purpose I had a round tin Vessel made, big enough to contain two Quarts, with another Piece, to be added to it, made like the Mouth-piece of a Speaking-trumpet : This Vessel I directed to be filled half-full with a Decoction of Pectoral Roots and Herbs, adding half an Ounce of *Oleum æthereum Terebinthinæ*, and to be well closed, and put into a Kettle of hot Water, till it was become warm. I then directed the Patient to stop his Nostrils, and breathe only with his Mouth, applied to the additional Part of the Vessel, now opened, as

long as he could well bear it; and this he repeated four times a Day, persisting in the Use of the same Medicines as before. He had not done this above two Days when the disagreeable Taste, he had before complained of, went entirely off, and the Matter expectorated, which before had been putrid, and of a green and yellow Colour, was now become white, and his Appetite returned for many Things, which would have proved hurtful to him; I therefore ordered him to live only upon a Milk Diet, and Bread and Butter; and forbade him Meat, and Meat Soups. This Regimen he observed with the more Ease, as he had always been a Lover of Milk.

I DIRECTED him to continue to inspire the Vapour from the Decoction, and, instead of the Linctus, I now directed him to take Honey pretty freely.

AT length, when the Cough was more abated, and the Expectoration lessened, I omitted the pectoral Tea, and, ordered him to drink instead thereof a Decoction of pectoral and subastringent Herbs, mixed with an equal Part of Milk; and to observe the Regimen directed above. When he had continued these Remedies six Weeks, he began

gan to recover his Flesh, and his Cough troubled him only a little in the Morning; and even then the Matter expectorated was only mucous, and not purulent. He gradually entered upon his accustomed manner of Living, retained his Health, and two Years afterwards, when I saw him, he was become corpulent.



C A S E III.

*Of a Consumption succeeding an Hemorrhage
occasioned by a Blow.*

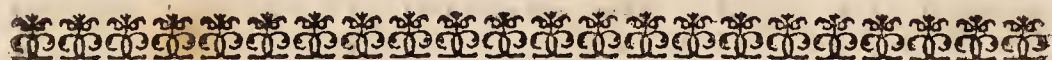
A YOUTH about seventeen Years of Age was received into the CHARITÉ. Upon Examination he said, that, about six Months past, his Master, who was a Shoemaker, had beaten him; and that, among the other Blows, he had received one on the right Side of his Breast, which was given with such Violence that the Blood was forced out of his Nose and Mouth; since which he had laboured under a constant Oppression of the Chest, a dry Cough, and continual Stitches in the
right

right Side. I asked him if he had not been blooded for these Complaints; to which he replied in the Negative; but said he had taken several Family Remedies, which affording him no Relief, he was now brought to this Hospital.

HE now expectorated true Pus in a pretty large Quantity; his Breathing was unusually short, and he could not lie on his left Side; and indeed he was obliged mostly to sit up to prevent Suffocation; the Oppression he laboured under being the most severe of all his Complaints. He had a considerable Fever, with a hard, small, but quick Pulse, and was already quite emaciated. I judged from all these Symptoms, that his Disorder was a true *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, so far advanced as not to admit of any Cure: However I prescribed as Palliatives an Infusion of *Sarsaparilla*, with Milk sweetened with pectoral Syrups, which I directed him to take every Morning and Afternoon; and at Night I ordered him attemperant Powders; but none of the Symptoms were mitigated by the Use of these Remedies; on the contrary, he grew daily worse, and at length, the Oppression still increasing, he died.

As I suspected there must be some Abscesses and Indurations of the Lungs, I was curious to examine, and therefore had him opened. Upon separating the *Sternum* after the usual manner from the Ribs, a large Quantity of a thick Fluid, of a greyish Colour, but without any bad Smell, was discharged through the Opening, on the right Side. This appeared extraordinary. After having taken the *Sternum* quite away, I searched for the right Lobe of the Lungs, but could find nothing but this thick greyish Fluid, with small hard Pieces of something, I could not tell what, suspended, as it were, in it. I washed them with clean Water, and plainly discovered them to be Pieces of the *Aspera Arteria*, and *Bronchia*. This raised my Curiosity to examine the Part with greater Care, and, to my great Surprize, I found that the right Lobe of the Lungs, with its principal Branch of the *Aspera Arteria* and *Bronchia*, was dissolved into that Sort of *Chymus*, or thick greyish Substance. But what was most remarkable was, that both the *Arteria*, as well as *Vena Pulmonalis*, were closed at their Entrance into the right Lobe, and had conspicuous Tubercles obstructing them, which consequently

requently prevented any Hæmorrhage. The left Lobe appeared to be pretty sound; but, upon a closer Examination, I found many Ulcerations communicating with the *Aspera Arteria*, and without Doubt the Pus he expectorated came from them, for not any of the *Chymus* before-mentioned could pass into the *Aspera Arteria*.



C A S E IV.

Of an Ulceration of the Lungs, from a Gun-shot Wound.

A SOLDIER belonging to the Garrison, about forty Years of Age, of a lean Habit of Body, had been guilty of some Misdemeanor, and being afraid of the Punishment that would ensue, resolved to destroy himself; for which Purpose he charged his Musket with a Brace of Balls, and fixing the Mouth to his left Breast, about two Inches above his Heart, discharged his Piece; the Balls entered at the Place just mentioned, and passed out through the left *Scapula*,
and

and remained in the Wall: He immediately fell to the Ground, and a great Quantity of Blood flowed, not only from the two Wounds, but also from the Nose and Mouth. He was brought to the Hospital in this Condition. I was sent for by the Surgeon of the Regiment: We found the Ribs broken to Pieces, and a large Wound in the anterior and posterior Part of the *Thorax*: Nevertheless, we agreed to dilate the anterior Wound a little, to give a free Discharge to the extravasated Blood, and to prevent its congealing; and only dressed the Wounds as usual with dry Lint; and as he had a full Pulse, we took away twelve Ounces of Blood, and prescribed for him attemperant Draughts. The following Night he was not only very restless, but before the Surgeon, who was ordered to attend all Night, was aware, he tore off the Bandage, and in the greatest Fury forced his Fingers into the Wound, and raked about with them to put an End to his Life; but was prevented by the Surgeon, and other Assistants, and dressed again, though it was with Difficulty that the Bleeding caused by this Violence was stopped. As, on this Account, and from the Nature of the Wound itself,

we

we had reason to expect a violent Inflammation would ensue, accompanied with a symptomatic Fever, which would evidently endanger his Life; it was my Opinion to bleed him often, not only to prevent the Inflammation, for with such Wounds the Patient commonly dies, either from the Loss of Blood, or the great Inflammation, but also, by reducing his Strength, to prevent his making the like rash Attempt again. Accordingly he was blooded eight Times in the first five Days; by which Method both Intentions were answered, and he became as gentle and quiet as a Lamb, and suffered us to do with him what we thought proper, without resisting; though before he behaved like a Madman, whenever he was dressed.

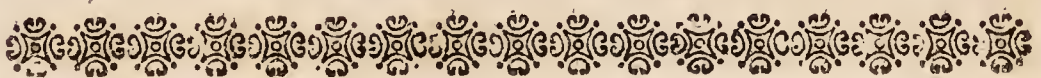
THE Wound-fever now came on, which, as is well known, always ensues, and without which no Suppuration can be procured; but it was moderate, so that not only a proper, thick, well-digested Pus was discharged by the external Wounds, but also the like Matter came from the Lungs in coughing, which greatly alleviated him, and he could sometimes sleep, though but for about half an Hour at a Time. The sixth Day, when

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I visited him in the Morning, the Surgeon who had watched by him that Night, informed me, that he had had frequent and long Fits of Coughing, and expectorated some Substances which he thought were Pieces of the Lungs. On hearing this I was induced to examine them, as, after so large a Wound, it was not improbable that Pieces of the Lungs themselves might be separated by the Suppuration. I observed a dark-coloured Substance in the Matter, which I put into a Bason of Water, the better to discover what it was, and found it to be Paper, that, without Doubt, which he had used in wadding down the Charge of his Piece, and which had remained in the Wound, and was now softened and loosened by the Suppuration. This Expectoration of Paper continued about five or six Days. This Circumstance, and indeed the general Necessity of supporting an Expectoration, required the Continuation of *Species Pectorales, ex Sarsaparilla, Polypod, Liquirit, Sem. Anis, Herb Veronica, &c.* which he took every Morning with Milk, observing a strict Regimen as to Diet, and drinking for ordinary Drink the above-mentioned Decoction, Spring-water, and Water-

Water-gruel, and now and then taking some cooling Powders when the Fever ran too high ; for he had not been the whole Time without some Fever in the Evening. The Wounds mended daily, and were disposed to heal. The Discharge from the Wounds, and by Expectoration, was diminished ; the Fever abated ; his Strength increased ; he recovered his Appetite ; and the Desire of Life returned. In eight Weeks he was perfectly healed. After which he ran the Gantlope thirty Times, and did Duty as before. Neither was he invaded with the least Oppression or Affection of his Lungs, but has remained perfectly well to this Day, though it is now more than five Years since the Affair happened.



C A S E V.

Of an Abscess of the Spleen.

IN the Year 1751, a Gentleman's Servant, about three or four and thirty Years of Age, was brought into the CHARITE: Upon

Examination, he said that he had enjoyed a good State of Health from his Infancy, till about a Year past; when as he was hanging up some Pictures, he fell with the Ladder, and received, as he supposed, some Hurt from the Fall; for, since that Time, he had been constantly troubled with a Pain, in a greater or lesser Degree, occupying the left Side intirely, being never quite free from it; nor could he gain any Strength; and, though he had not been so bad as to be confined to his Bed, yet for some Time past he had been incapable of doing his Business; and therefore applied to the CHARITE for Relief.

UPON inquiring of him where the Pain was seated, he described it on his left Side, from the *Axilla* to the Margin of the false Ribs. I ordered him to pull off his Clothes, and perceived a remarkable flat Tumor, of about ten Inches diameter, above the left *Os Ilei*, which extended to the Navel. It had the Appearance of, and, to the Feel, seemed to be, an *Hydrops Saccatus*, the Fluctuation of a Fluid being perceptible. He was quite emaciated, had much Fever, and sweated profusely in the Night. I prescribed for him some attemperants, and gentle laxatives,

tives, as Rhubarb, *Sal Sedlizenfis*, and Manna, as he complained of troublesome Eructations, and of a bitter Taste in his Mouth. I also directed Fomentations to be applied to the Part, to try whether some Place would not inflame, where the Tumor might be opened; for I could not determine with myself what Species of Tumor it was, or whether it was a Species of the *Hydrops Saccatus* or not. The Fomentation had this Effect, that when Professor *Pallas*, Surgeon to the Hospital, visited him, he perceived a red Place just above the *Os Ilei*, which induced him to open it, by making a large Incision, when a great Quantity of foetid Ichor was discharged, as his Dresser informed me, and for which the Professor directed an Injection, prepared of balsamic and vulnerary Herbs with the *Liquamen Myrrhæ*, which proved very serviceable, and cleansed the Wound. Both the Professor and myself passed the Probe several Times, but could not discover the true Source of the Matter, as the Probe did not pass far. We therefore judged, that the Abdominal Muscles had suffered by the Fall, and that the extravasated Fluids fixing there, had gradually changed to Matter, and at

length, after some Time, as always happens when the Matter of an Abscess is detained for any considerable Time, was become a putrid Ichor.

THE Complexion of the Ulcer was favourable, and every thing went on well, yet the Fever did not abate. I therefore ordered him a Quart of Milk-whey, prepared with Cream of Tartar, and directed him to use a stomachic Elixir prepared with the bitter Extracts : and going to rest, I ordered him to take the attemperant Powders : He observed this Regimen for some Time, began to recover, and his Fever almost intirely left him. The Night Sweats were inconsiderable. His Appetite returned, his Strength visibly increased, and he was become quite lively, so that there were the greatest Hopes of his doing well ; but one Morning, as the Dresser informed me, he complained of a Sickness at his Stomach, at length a Vomiting ensued, by which he discharged a large Quantity of putrid Ichor of the same foetid Smell as that discharged from his Side.

I wondered very much at this, and did not really know whence it came, or how to account for it. I repaired immediately to
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the Hospital, and was fully convinced by the Smell, that it was the same Sort of Matter. His Pulse was small, he lay in a cold Sweat; his Face was fallen away, and he complained of an insupportable putrid Taste in his Mouth, and vomited, while I was present, a considerable Quantity more of the same Sort of Ichor; hence it was certain, it came from the Stomach, and as the *Nausea* arose without doubt from the Acrimony of the putrid Matter, I ordered him a Laxative of six Drams of *Cream of Tartar*, dissolved in half a Pint of boiling Water, to drink gradually. This purged him ten Times, and the Matter, discharged by Stool, was as foetid as that which he had vomited; I made no other Alterations in his Medicines, except increasing the Dose of the Milk-whey, suffering him to take as much of it as he cared for.

HE continued this Regimen some Weeks, and began to grow better again; the Fever abated, the disagreeable Taste in his Mouth ceased, his Appetite returned, he slept quietly, and every Circumstance now appeared favourable. The Wound had again recovered a good Complexion, which upon this Relapse was become foul, and by the Assistance of Desi-

catives was perfectly cicatrized ; and after he had returned Thanks he left the Hospital. He continued perfectly well for a Year afterwards, except being troubled several Times with a Cold and Cough, for which I ordered him some pectoral Ingredients and cooling Powders. I inquired of him whether he felt any more of the Pain in his Side, he replied, that he had not perceived the least Pain in that Part since the last Attack he had in the Hospital, and was as well as he had ever been in his Life.

I DID not see him for a long Time afterwards, till unexpectedly in the Year 1753, I saw him in the CHARITÉ again, his Countenance was so changed, that at first I did not know him, and he was so emaciated, that he appeared like a Skeleton : He had been exceedingly ill in Town some Time, and at length was received into the Hospital. He was now in a high Fever, and particularly complained of that constant, foetid, putrid Taste in his Mouth, which made him nauseate every Kind of Nourishment ; which was without doubt the Cause of his *Marasmus*.

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HE was frequently seized with a Vomiting once a Day at least, and what he evacuated was always like that, which had been discharged from his Side, and expelled from his Stomach, the first time he had been under my Care. It may easily be imagined that I treated him in the same Manner I had experienced to be so successful, and by which he had been restored to Health two Years past. I directed him to take the Laxative, of Cream of Tartar, as often as his Strength would permit, which constantly proved serviceable, as it operated mildly, and carried off a great Quantity of foetid Humours, but no Amendment of his Condition followed, for he daily became more emaciated, the Fever did not in the least abate; all the Alleviation indeed the Purge procured was that it took away the disagreeable Taste in his Mouth for two Days, which enabled him to take some Nourishment in the Interval, but it returned again with the Nausea and Vomiting of the putrid Ichor. I directed him to use the Milk-whey, with antiscorbutic Herbs, as the Season of the Year permitted it, but without any Effect; neither

neither were the Attemperants and Demulcents of any Service.

FROM all these Circumstances, it plainly appeared that he had an Ulcer in the Stomach, from which the Ichor was daily discharged in a certain Quantity, but as he could not point to any particular Place that pained him, we could not determine whether the *Spleen* or *Pancreas* was affected; to contribute however all I could towards the Cure of this Ulceration, I ordered him to take Turpentine made into a Bolus with a Scruple of *Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ*, but without Success; he wasted more and, more; at length he conceived so irresistible a Nausea toward all Medicines, that he earnestly begged of me to leave them off intirely. In this Situation he lay quietly expecting Death, and became so emaciated that it exceeds Description. He lay in the greatest Agony five Days, with hardly any perceptible Pulse in the extreme Parts, his Breathing was short, accompanied with a Ratling in his Throat, usual with dying Persons some Hours before they expire, and at length he died.

I WAS desirous to examine his Body, to discover the true Nature of his Complaint,
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for to speak Truth, many Circumstances were to me inconceivable ; for Instance, how the Matter he vomited could be of the same Consistency and Smell with that discharged from the Tumor of his Side, and how it was possible to have a Communication with the Stomach ; accordingly I had him opened by one of the Dressers. The Intestines were in a pretty natural State, except that, in some Places, they were of a brown Colour, which might proceed from the Stagnation of the Blood, as the Circulation was so very languid towards his End. The Liver was indurated, and larger than natural: The *Pancreas* was of its natural Size, and we felt nothing preternatural in its Substance. I now began to examine, with the greatest Attention, the Stomach, and the Spleen, for here I hoped certainly to account for all Symptoms ; the former of which was remarkably small.

I FIRST examined that Portion of the Spleen, which is covered by Part of the Liver, but found it quite of a natural Aspect. I then lifted up the Ribs, and perceived a large bluish Substance which proved to be the Spleen, for from its Appearance, I should

I should never have taken it for that *Viscus*. For that commonly is a long, thin, flat Substance, but this was nearly round, and of three times the natural Size, and adhered to that Part of the Stomach which naturally touches, so that they seemed to be one Substance. That Part of the Stomach, which adhered to the Spleen, was callous, as was the Spleen, and felt like a Cartilage: I opened the Stomach from the *Pylorus* and compressing the Spleen, discovered an Aperture, through which a Quantity of the Matter, contained in the Spleen, flowed into the Stomach. This Orifice was in the superior Part of the Spleen, somewhat towards the posterior Part, perforating the Coats of the Stomach, which in this Place adhered to the Spleen. Hence from this Situation, it follows that the Matter could not flow into the Stomach, till the Spleen was full.

This Circumstance now remained to be examined into, how the Matter formed in the Spleen could be discharged at the Side so low down. I therefore separated the Integuments to the Ribs, and could plainly trace the Passage from the external Part of the Spleen, between it and the Ribs, and so downwards under

der the false Ribs, through the abdominal Muscles, and then, between them and the adipose Membrane; whence was occasioned the Collection of Matter, which, as before mentioned, was discharged by the Incision about the *Os Ilei*, which was afterwards healed. The stopping of which Drain occasion'd the Matter, contained in the Spleen, to seek a fresh Passage, and, corroding the Stomach, was discharged by Vomit and Stool; this Exulceration however of the Spleen must have been healed too, or how could he otherwise have remained so long without any of the usual Symptoms? It may be, that the Spleen was affected with a fresh Inflammation from his Cough: Though, at the same Time, it is a Wonder that the Matter did not pass into the *Abdomen*; but, as inflamed Parts, as soon as they come in Contact with other Parts, adhere, it probably was the Case here, and thereby that Discharge was prevented.

As the Cause was external and violent, so, by the Inflammation which ensued, the Spleen must have adhered in the Beginning to the *Diaphragm*, and to the *Peritoneum*, whose internal Surface is attached to the false Ribs;

Ribs; the Spleen as before-mentioned, was not only much larger than natural, but internally, where the Cyst which contained the Matter lay, was remarkably callous, hard to the Feel like a Cartilage, and, but for this Circumstance, it would have been impossible for the Patient to have survived so long.



C A S E VI.

Of an Hæmorrhage which succeeded the Extraction of a Tooth.

A SUBALTERN Officer about forty three Years of Age had the Tooth-ach, and sent for a Person to extract that which pained him, who, by Mistake, drew a sound Tooth contiguous to it, a Grinder of the lower Jaw; a violent Bleeding ensued from the Socket, and to which he applied Vinegar and other common Remedies, but without the least Effect. The Surgeon of the Regiment was sent for, who applied a Solution of Alum with Lint, which he stuffed into the Tooth, directing the Patient to keep it

it in by biting against the upper Jaw, but this being of no Use, a Solution of Vitriol was used, but with as little Success; he also tried highly rectified Spirit of Wine hot, but without Effect; he continued these Applications five Days, the Blood flowing continually with the same Impetus, so that the Patient became exceedingly weak. I was sent for, and wondered a good deal that none of the Stiptics that had been used, and which otherwise answer well in Hæmorrhages, had been applied with Success. His Pulse was small, and very quick, and he was very faint, and in great Danger of bleeding to death. I considered how I might stop the Bleeding, for as I had never met with a Case of this Sort, I did not well know what to resolve upon. I reflected, that the Difficulty the Surgeon had found in stopping the Bleeding might perhaps depend upon his not being able to come at the Place where the Vessel had been lacerated. A Piece of common Sponge, therefore I thought deserved the Trial, accordingly I cut a Piece about the Size of the Tip of one's Finger, and stuffed it into the Socket, which presently, to my great Satisfaction, stopped the Bleeding.

Bleeding; this was at eleven in the Morning; but at four in the Afternoon, I was informed, that the Spunge was forced out, and that he bled as violently as before. I went to him, and took another Piece of Spunge with me somewhat larger, and dried it well before the Fire, and stuffed in the broadest Part first into the Socket, and ordered an Assistant to keep it in, and waited about half an Hour, to see if it would keep fixed; which, as it did, I suffered it to remain in several Days: Indeed it swelled so much in the Socket, that it could not be removed, till several Days afterwards it came out of itself, and the Patient soon recovered his Strength.



C A S E. VII.

A particular Method used with Success in Caruncles and Exulcerations of the Urethra.

A MAN in the Prime of his Life consulted me about an Obstruction he was frequently troubled with, in passing his Urine; he either could not pass any, or, when he
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exerted the greatest Force, could only exclude it by Drops. I inquired whether he had ever been affected with any venereal Complaint, he replied that in his Youth he had been troubled with a virulent *Gonorrhœa* for six or seven Years, and that he had never taken any great Care of himself, but had lived a very debauched Life, and that during this Time, a thin green Matter had been, and still continued to be, discharged, though not constantly, and but in a small Quantity, but that the passing his Water was the most troublesome Symptom. He had used a Number of Remedies, and for some Years past had constantly wore Bougies, for without them he could never pass his Urine at all, the Bougies rendering his Complaint tolerable.

THE better to examine the Nature of his Disorder, I desired him to make Water, and perceived he discharged it first by Drops, but after he had used a good deal of Force and pressing, it came away in a thin Stream.

WHEN the Urine was settled, I found a Sediment; which not only from it's whitish Appearance, but also from it's Consistence sufficiently shewed it to be Pus, and many
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greenish Threads swam about in the Bottom of the Vessel, all which evidently denoted an Exulceration of the *Urethra*.

IT was now necessary to know what Part of the *Urethra* was ulcerated; to which End, I used a common Catheter, which when I had passed about two Inches and an half above the Glands, I discovered something prominent, which prevented the Catheter from entering any farther; and upon attempting to force it higher, it gave him much Pain, and brought down some Blood: I was not contented with only discovering the Obstruction; but the Affair now was how to relieve him, which required some Time for Consideration, before I could determine upon any Method: For, though very desirous to assist him, I was acquainted with no other, than what had been before tried. I considered, that to effect a Cure, it would principally be required to touch the Ulceration and the prominent fungous Flesh, (which was partly callous) usually termed a Caruncle, with some Topic, which must necessarily be corrosive; and that if this Application could be applied in such a Manner, as to touch no other

other Portion of the *Urethra* than the diseased Part, it might succeed.

I took an old common Silver Catheter, and filed it off so far, as to leave it only a little longer than the Obstruction in the *Urethra* was deep, where the Ulcer was seated, that it might come in Contact with this Part only. I took a Piece of Whale-bone, and scraped it very small, that it might move easily in the Catheter; to one End I fixed some Lint, with a Portion of Linen to it, which had not been quite scraped, the better to confine it to the End of the Whale-bone, which I tied with a fine Silk Thread, that it might move the easier; for upon the easy Motion of the Whale-bone, the Success principally depended; to the other End of the Whale-bone I tied a silk Thread, which only served as a Mark, to know with Certainty, when the Pencil at the farther End was in the *Urethra*, and how far. I then took some *Pulvis ^{mercur} Dulcis*, and mixed it with a sufficient Quantity of Honey of Roses, to make it of a soft Consistence. In this Mixture I dipped the Pencil, and drew it from below into the Catheter, till I could see no more of it, I then passed the Catheter into

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the *Urethra*, to that Part where I had met with the Resistance, and pushed the Pencil into the *Urethra*, and withdrew the *Catheter* a little, to make room for the Pencil, and turned the Pencil gently round between my two Fingers, as long as I thought necessary for the first Time, withdrew the Instrument and washed the Pencil carefully, as much Trouble is required in making it. I asked him if it had given him much Pain, he said that it itched only; I repeated this Application for some Days, but finding that he did not feel it, and not perceiving the Resistance in the *Urethra* to abate, I judged that this Application was too mild for this inveterate Ulcer, as it certainly was very callous. I therefore took some *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*, adding a good Quantity of the Powder of Aloes to it, but not to make it too thick. I tried this for a few Days in the same Manner, and found that the Resistance in the *Urethra* abated, and continued to abate as the Patient now did it himself three or four Times a Day: When upon introducing the *Catheter*, I found no Protuberance, I directed him to use the *Acetum Lithargyrii*, diluted with a Portion of Water, in the same Manner;

Manner; by which means the Ulcer was entirely healed, or rather exsiccated, and he was quite free from Pain.

BUT as he still continued to pass his Urine in a thin Stream, I examined the *Urethra* higher up, and perceived another Obstruction much greater than the former, the Passage being very narrow, and consequently greatly resisted the Expulsion of the Urine, and what rendered it worse, was it's Situation against the *Os Pubis*, where the *Urethra* is curved: I judged that the strait Catheter I had before used, could not be of any Service here, and upon Trial it proved so, I therefore had a curved Canula made long enough to reach the Obstruction in the *Urethra*. This Canula was as large as could be introduced up the *Urethra* without giving Pain. For which Purpose, when I passed the Canula, I held the *Penis* against the *Abdomen*, that I might be able to touch the Part with the Canula, and then used the same Pencil in the Manner before mentioned. But on account of the Curve, I could not turn it about so well between my Fingers, as in the strait Canula, but nevertheless I found it had the same Effect; for after a

Fortnight's Application of this Topic, the Callosity gradually grew less, and the *Urethra* recovered its natural Size, for I could pass the common Catheter into the Bladder, without the least Obstruction. A small Quantity of Matter still continued to be discharged in the Morning, and was also observed in his Urine; but after the Use of the *Acetum Lithargyrii*, it went off, and he was perfectly cured, and since that Time he has continued to discharge his Urine very easily, and in a Stream proportionate to the Size of the *Urethra*.

I HAVE prosecuted this Method in several similar Cases, which for particular Reasons would be too prolix to describe here. I have never had Occasion for stronger Septics, but there may be Cases that require them, if these should prove too mild.

CASE



C A S E VIII.

*Of the particular Efficacy of the Tartarum
Tartarifatum in melancholic Disorders.*

IN the Year 1741, I was sent for to a Patient in my Neighbourhood, a young, unmarried, Man about twenty Years of Age, of a pale bloated Complexion, and extremely thoughtful.

I EXAMINED into his Case, and soon perceived that he was perfectly melancholic; he answered strangely to the Questions asked him, and constantly sighed; I was informed that he had contracted this Disorder from some Terror, having been concealed for particular Reasons, six Months in a Cellar without using any Motion, whence he became bloated, and unhealthful: During this Period he had slept but little, and had lived upon but poor Aliment, and when he had gained his Liberty and might again appear in public, an uncommon Fear of being seen, was

observed in him, always sitting alone and intensely thoughtful, nor was it possible to rouse him.

HIS Parents, observing this, were apprehensive he might intirely lose his Senses, and as they were in good Circumstances, and he had served an Apprenticeship, and was now out of his Time, they resolved to send him into the World to improve himself in his Business. With this View they sent him to *Hamburg*, from thence he went to *Lubeck*, and lastly to *Bremen*; where he had not been long before he became quite disordered in Mind, which obliged them to send for him home again. I was consulted, and when I visited him, I found him with his Eyes fixed, his Hands and Feet unusually cold, and he constantly sweated so profusely, that the Drops were visibly formed in a little Time.

HIS Pulse was very languid, his Breathing slow, deep, and attended with sighing: To any Questions he was asked, he either made no Reply, or answered confusedly, in such a Manner, that it was not possible to be informed by him what he felt, but as the Symptoms before cited sufficiently denoted a
Delirium

Delirium *sine Febre*, or a compleat Melancholy, I ordered him to be blooded, and as he was constantly costive, I directed him some *Pulveres Salini incidentes*, with *Tartarum Vitriolat*, *Tartarum Tartarisatum*, and such like, and a Laxative prepared with Manna, Rhubarb, and *Sal. Sedlizensis*, which although made pretty strong, procured but two or three Stools; I was therefore obliged to keep his Body open with emollient Clysters, with a good deal of Oil in them; but not the least Alteration was thereby affected in him. I therefore resolved to apply a large Blister, in order to stimulate the Nerves to a brisker Motion, and at the same time ordered *Pediluvia* to be used, and that he should keep his Feet in them a long Time, and afterwards to rub them well with hot woollen Cloths: This I directed to be repeated every Night and Morning for four Weeks, and the Laxative twice a Week; which, as it operated not above twice, passed, according to my Opinion, the better into the Blood. But, notwithstanding the Use of these Remedies, I could not perceive the least Alteration in him, either for the better or worse; he indeed did not talk so confusedly, but then

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he spoke very little, and made no Reply to any Questions, nay, one might do with him what one would, without his being moved by it.

ONE Morning when I came to visit him, I found him standing in a Corner of the Room, I desired him to sit down; he stared at me, but I could not get him to utter a Word; I took hold of his Hand, to lead him to a Chair, but he still remained motionless, and with his Eyes fixed. I raised one Arm into an Attitude we frequently observe in Statues, bent the other at the Elbow, and waited to see whether he would change his Posture, but half an Hour after, when I returned into the Room again, I found him exactly in the same Situation. I then desired that he might be suffered to remain in that Posture, till I came again, which was promised: I visited him again at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, not expecting to find him in the same Position, but to my great Surprise found that he had not altered his Posture, but that he still remained in the same Attitude I had placed him in at nine in the Morning. His Hands had not been moved, and upon the Ground under each Hand, I observed a considerable Quantity

Quantity of a Fluid which had dropped from his Hands in the Form of Sweat. I directed him to be seated in a Chair, and desired his Friends to give him some Nourishment, which he eat; but he never asked for any, either solid or liquid; indeed, when it was put into his Mouth, he then swallowed it.

He remained in this Condition without any Change, notwithstanding the Exhibition of Emetics of *Ipecacuanha*, Resolvents, and many other Remedies; he was not to be moved from the Place he was put in, nor could he be induced by any Means to move his Hands himself.

His Parents grew tired, and believed their Son incurable; and I was myself not far from the same Opinion: But as I pitied the Condition of the Son, and the Affliction of the Parents, I considered closely whether some Remedy might not be found, which might resolve and attenuate those Obstructions in the *Viscera* of the *Abdomen*, where the Cause of such Disorders are without doubt seated, and render the Circulation of the Blood equal in all Parts: I judged that the Remedies, adapted to answer these Intentions, should be very soluble, and capable of entering the most

minute Vessels, and of a saline Nature, the better to attenuate, and mix with, the Blood; to answer which End, I held nothing preferable to the *Tartarum Tartarisatum*: I took therefore two Drams of this Salt, and the same Quantity of *Extractum Centaurii minoris*, dissolved them in eight Ounces of Water, and directed that a Spoonful of this Mixture should be given him every two Hours.

HE continued this Remedy for some Days, without any visible Effect; I therefore increased the *Tartarum Tartarisatum* to double the Quantity, but still used the same Quantity of the Extract; so that he took daily half an Ounce of the *Tartarum Tartarisatum*, and two Drams of the Extract. He used this Medicine eight Days, and I perceived a remarkable Change in him; his Eyes were become more lively, and his Thoughts seemed more regular. At this Time I ordered him the Laxative, which operated six or eight Times, which served as a certain Sign, that the Circulation in the minute Vessels of the *Abdomen* was become more free.

I ORDERED him to continue the *Tartarum Tartarisatum* eight Days longer, in the same Manner as before: On the eighth Day I directed him to take the Laxative again; his

his Pulse now began to be remarkably small, and much quicker than usual, and this Circumstance gave me Hopes: For as he spoke more sensibly, had two Stools regularly every Day, as his Eyes appeared daily more lively, as his Mind was become more chearful, and as he walked backwards and forwards in the Room, and in general did every thing willingly which he was desired to do, I took this Pulse for a favourable Symptom, and a Sign that the Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and of the whole Body were removed; and therefore I assured myself, he would soon recover. I proceeded with him in the same Manner for four Weeks; he daily became more lively; his Appetite returned; his Sleep was natural; and, what was yet the best Sign, the profuse Sweat, which had so long continued, intirely ceased, and his Imagination appeared no longer confused. I now order'd him to take the Mixture with the *Tartarum Tartarisatum* three Times a Day only, and now and then to take the Laxative. He eat and drank with an Appetite; and with no farther Remedies than the Use of a common stoma-chic Elixir, he was perfectly recovered: And from that Time to the present Year 1753,

not

not the least Symptom of his Disorder has returned. He is very brisk and chearful, and follows his Business; the only Complaint he has been affected with in this Interval has been a violent Pain in his Head, which only invades him, when he omits Venæsection at the usual Period, which I ordered him to repeat three or four times a Year, and to take a Dose of the *Sal Sedlizenfis* after the Operation, and he expresses his Thanks to me, whenever he sees me.



C A S E IX.

Of a Melancholy.

SOME Years afterwards, a Peruke-maker affected with a Melancholy, was received in the Hospital: Upon Examination I found his Pulse full, but uncommonly slow, indeed the slowest I had ever observed in my Life; his Respiration was free and natural, except that he fetched his Breath deep, and sighed greatly. He would not reply to any Question,

tion, nor could I perceive that he understood what was said to him: As his Case was not dangerous, I ordered my Pupil to attend him, and to observe what Occurrences might happen; but did not for the present order him any Medicine: He informed me afterwards, that the Patient, who had now been four Days in the Hospital, had not yet had a Stool, that he sought to be alone, and that his Discourse was irregular and confused: I now ordered him two oily emolient Clysters, and a Laxative with Manna, and the *Sal Sedlizenfis*, by all which two Stools were procured, and as his Pulse was full, I had him blooded in the Arm.

I JUDGED farther too, by quickning the Pulse, and promoting a brisker Circulation of the Blood, all the natural Functions of the Body would be better performed, and that these Motions might be managed in such Degree, as we might think necessary and convenient. I therefore order an Epispatic, six Inches long, and four Inches broad, to be applied to the Neck, hoping from the Inflammation inseparable upon Application of *Cantharides*, that a Fever would be raised. This Plaister produced a large Vescication,
and

and the Inflammation extended itself to twice the Bigness of the Plaister, but his Pulse still continued slow, and the other Circumstances without Alteration. Hence we may see that when the Nerves have not their due, natural Sensibility, an Inflammation may be present without a Fever, as the present Case shews. I prescribed for him an *Elæo-sacharum, ex Oleo destillato Menthæ*, directing it to be given him once a Day at first, and afterwards twice a Day, so that he daily took a Scruple of the *Oleum Menthæ*.

BUT although he continued this Remedy eight Days, his Pulse remained the same: As this was of no Service, I prescribed a Powder of *Pulvis Absorbens* and *Camphora*, of each one Scruple, but with as little Success. I continued gradually to increase the Dose of the *Camphire*, till at length he took a Dram of *Camphire* four Times a Day, viz. in the Morning early, about Noon, in the Evening, and going to Rest: Yet notwithstanding he continued this Remedy fourteen Days, no Alteration ensued, for his Pulse remained full, and as remarkably slow as ever, and he was as much constipated now as at first, and talked as irregularly.

I NOW

I now suffered the Blister to heal, and resolved to use the *Tartarum Tartarisatum* in the same Manner and Dose, as mentioned in the former Observation, excepting that instead of the *Extractum Centaurii*, I was obliged to use *Mel. despumatum*, for he could not be prevailed upon to take the bitter Extract.

AFTER the Use of this Remedy, his Pulse grew softer and quicker, and after he had taken the Laxative with Manna once, he had a Stool every Day, which was thin and watery like the Stools procured by Cathartics. He complained now of being very faint, which was the first sensible Expression he uttered, and from which we might sufficiently conclude, that a great Alteration had been induced in his Constitution; as he was come to himself, and was become sensible of his Condition; he continued the Honey and *Tartarum Tartarisatum* constantly, and daily grew more lively; his Eyes which before were fixed, he now moved with Ease and apparent Joy. His Face and whole Habit, which before was pale and fallen away, was now become plump and of a lively red, and

he was able to express himself in a rational Manner.

I NOW inquired of him, how this Disorder had come upon him; he replied, that about four Months past, he had been invaded with a violent Fever, but had not due Care taken of him or proper Remedies. However, the Fever at length left him, but was succeeded by a Melancholy which had gradually increased upon him, a Temper of Mind, very different from his natural one, having always been of a lively, chearful, Disposition, and since this Time he could not remember any thing, but now, he thanked God, he found he was himself again.

I NOW ordered him the Mixture with the *Tartarum Tartarifatum* four Times a Day only; purged him two or three Times, and completed the Cure with a bitter stomachic Elixir, prepared of the bitter Extracts, and *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis*.

THE Change this Man underwent was really surprizing, and greater than will be easily imagined. For when diseased, he appeared quite Phlegmatic, stared with his Eyes, or moved them slowly; but afterwards became of a sanguineous Habit, chearful and lively,

lively, Joy constantly sparkling in his Eyes. He continued in the Hospital about half a Year longer, and left it in perfect Health.



C A S E X.

Of a Melancholy in a Woman.

SOME Months after the Discharge of the former Patient, a Woman about thirty Years of Age, was received into the CHARITÉ, She, in like manner, could give no Account of her Condition, but laid with her Eyes fixed, sighing, and wringing her Hands continually; she had no Sleep, her Pulse was not indeed very full, but was remarkably slow. I judged that her Disorder was of the same Kind with the former Patient, therefore for the Present I prescribed nothing, but directed my Pupil to attend to the Course of her Symptoms. He informed me that she was costive, and talked confusedly both by Day and Night, but mostly concerning spiritual Affairs. I ordered the Nurse to give her two Clysters a Day for two Days, and directed a

Laxative prepared with *Manna* and *Sal Sed-lizenfis* to be given her on the third Day, which operated very little.

As I held other Remedies superfluous, I proceeded immediately to the *Tartarum Tartarifatum*, and Honey, of each half an Ounce, with which she made the Beginning, and continued taking this Quantity for ten Days, and then took the Laxative; when she had continued this Mixture three Weeks, she likewise complained of great Languor, after which she began to talk sensibly. I asked her how she came to fall into this Illness? She replied, that before this Disorder attacked her, she had been a long Time in an ill State of Health, that she did not know herself what ailed her, but believing some wicked Persons had been the Cause of that Illness, she made a Vow, that if it should please God to restore her to her Health, she would never wear any laced Caps again: That she soon grew well afterwards, kept her Vow, and sold all her laced Caps, and continued in perfect Health a Year. About which Time her Sister came to *Berlin*, who observing that she had no laced Caps, asked the Reason; she informed her of the Vow she had made, which, instead of
applaud-

applauding, she laughed at; and told her it was nothing but Whimsy, for that those who could pay for what they wore, might wear them, she thought, with a good Conscience; and would not let her have any Peace, till she had resolved to wear laced Caps again. She remained, she said, well some Time after, but her Conscience being affected by the Violation of her Vow, she by Degrees fell into this her late Disorder, of which she was not able to recollect any Thing.

Her menstrual Discharge returned regularly, and she was dismissed the Hospital in perfect Health. From this Case we may observe, what trivial Causes may sometimes affect certain Minds with Melancholy.



C A S E. XI.

Of a true Mania cured by the same Method.

IN the Year 1751, I was sent for to a married Woman, who was said to have been in a violent Fever six Weeks: I thought it strange, went directly to her, and found

her in Bed, and four Persons busied in holding her, one of them was a strong Soldier, who was obliged to use all his Strength to keep her in Bed.

I PRESENTLY perceived it could be no Fever, and my Opinion was soon corroborated, for desiring her Attendants to hold her Arm for me to feel the Pulse. I found that I was not deceived in my Conjecture, for her Pulse beat very slowly, but was pretty full. I therefore adjudged it to be a true *Mania*.

I TOOK her Mother aside, and told her that the Disorder her Daughter laboured under was not a Fever, but a raving Madness, and desired her to tell me the Truth, and to inform me in what Manner it began; she replied, that as it had continued so long, it might not be a Fever, but that for the last six Weeks, she was forced to have four Persons to watch her Night and Day, to prevent her doing herself an Injury, for she had several Times attempted to throw herself out of the Window, and to get hold of a Knife: That about nine Weeks past, she had been brought to bed of a Daughter, and that every Thing proceeded naturally, excepting that she had discharged but little Blood at the
Time

Time of her Delivery or afterwards, but which was not regarded, as she had been sickly before, and during the whole Period of Gestation, and that her ill State of Health, had proceeded from Grief, as her Business, on several Accounts, was greatly fallen off; since which she had not been easy in her Mind, had lost her Appetite, and could get no Sleep; she constantly sought to be alone, and would not be cheared, till at length she gradually fell into this Way. She informed me farther, that her Belly was hard to the Feel, which she thought arose from the Retention of Part of her Discharges. I said it was not impossible: As she was much affected with Wind, I ordered her an emollient carminative Clyster, with half a Dram of *Assa Fœtida*, and directed it to be given in the Evening, and to be repeated the next Morning. I visited her the next Morning. The Clysters had operated several Times, she had expelled a good deal of Wind, had been more quiet in the Night, but had slept but little, yet had not been so raving as before.

I PRESCRIBED a Powder with a Scruple of *Pulvis Temperans*, and four Grains of *Campfire*, and directed it to be repeated every four

Hours for three Days, and ordered two Clysters to be injected in a Day if possible; Upon the Use of these Powders, her *Menses* came down with several Pieces of grumous Blood, she continued these Powders till the Discharge gradually abated, and ceased.

I FLATTERED myself that after this Evacuation she would have been better, but found I was deceived, for she was as furious as before. I once visited her in a red Coat, and when I came to her Bed Side, she grew extraordinarily outrageous, attempting to scratch and bite me, which the Persons who attended her prevented; then she began to spit violently, and was seized with Spasms, which were nearly convulsive, and cried out that I was the Devil, and was come to fetch her, and then lamented bitterly. I did not at first know the Reason of this violent Rage, till she began to cry out constantly, the Man in the red Coat is the Devil, and he is come to fetch me hence. I judged the Colour might have rendered her Ideas confused, and took care afterwards not to appear in a red Coat before her, as I had Reason to apprehend an Epilepsy might ensue. At this Time her Nurse could not by any Means give her

a Clyster, nay I was obliged to omit her usual Remedies for some Days, till the Idea of the Devil was changed to less terrible Imaginations; and then I began with the Honey, and *Tartarum Tartarifatum*, of each half an Ounce, dissolved in half a Pint of Water. I desired them to give her this Mixture by Spoonfuls in a Day, and so continue it five Days.

SHE was now evidently become more quiet, and did not rave so much: I directed a Laxative with *Manna* and *Sal Sedlizensis*, and afterwards ordered them to give her the Mixture with the *Tartarum Tartarifatum* regularly for a Fortnight. During this Time, her Sleep was become regular, and she had a Stool every Day, and only talked confusedly on waking suddenly, but this Symptom gradually ceased, and she became more chearful: Her Pulse was small and quick, and I had her blooded again in the Arm. She had now a Nausea towards Food, and particularly towards her Medicines; and as she complained of being troubled with Wind, I ordered her a stomachic Elixir, prepared with the bitter Extracts and *Liquor Anodinus Mineralis Hoffmanni*, and as her Mind was now less confused, I omitted intirely the Use of the *Tartarum Tartarifatum*. She continued

tinued to take the stomachic Elixir, her Appetite returned, and the Flatulles abated. When coſtive, I directed her to take half the Quantity of the Laxative, which proved ſufficient to procure ſeveral Stools, though at firſt the whole Doſe moved her but little; which was not neceſſary now, as ſhe began to move herſelf more about. I had now a mind to try whether the Idea of the Devil with which ſhe had been before ſo terrified, ſtill remained. I therefore hinted it to her, and not finding any Change in her Pulſe, which I felt at the ſame Time, I ventured to put on my red Coat; and found that ſhe could ſee me without the leaſt Change: I therefore ventured to aſk her if I was ſtill the Devil, to which ſhe replied that I was an Angel rather, for that I had cured her. It was evident from hence, that ſhe did not recollect or know any Thing of what ſhe had before uttered. I recited to her what had paſſed, for which ſhe aſked Pardon, and was greatly concerned. I aſſured her that it was out of Curioſity only that I had aſked her the Queſtion, and begged her to regard me for her Friend, and that I was
exceed-

exceedingly happy in having had it in my Power to assist her.

SHE grew afterwards perfectly well, and since that Time has had no Return of her Disorder, and her Acquaintance say, that her Disposition is as lively as it ever was in her Life; her *Menstrua* have flowed at their regular Periods, and she has since been happily delivered of two Children.



C A S E XII.

Of a Melancholy.

IN the Year 1752, a Soldier belonging to the Garrison was received into the CHARITÉ. He had fallen in love with a Girl, and would have married her, but being prevented he became thoughtful and melancholy; at length, as he was a Fellow who had always behaved well, his Superiors were at last prevailed upon to give him Permission to marry her: Notwithstanding he still remained very dull, constantly complaining of a violent Pain and Confusion in his Head, he
was

was fallen away greatly, and his Complexion was become very pale.

BEFORE this Illness he had been remarkably neat, but was now grown slovingly: He frequently passed his Excrements involuntarily, which at first was thought to proceed from an obstinate Disposition in him, but as he had never before been accustomed to do these Actions, he was sent to the Garrison Hospital, where he had taken many Remedies, but without Success: Whilst he was there, he still continued to discharge his Excrements involuntarily; in the Night at first, but afterward frequently in the Day-Time; they were extremely foetid and very thin: He grew daily weaker and weaker, at length therefore it was resolved to send him to the CHARITE.

I EXAMINED him upon his Admission, and found his Pulse small, his Respiration deep, and his Face and Body of a cachectic Aspect; his Excrements were discharged not only involuntarily, but without his Knowledge; I did not observe that he had an actual *Delirium*, yet he did not answer regularly to the Questions asked him, but he appeared not to understand rightly what was said

said to him; therefore I could not well discover whether he was deaf or stupid, though his Aspect rather determined the last, for he constantly look'd confused, like a drunken Man: He never asked for any Food, and took no Notice of any Thing, but constantly lay quietly in the same Place, with his Eyes mostly shut. When the Nurse brought him any thing to eat, he never attempted to take any, but as in every thing else, so in this, he was perfectly indifferent, and therefore she was obliged to put every Morsel into his Mouth, and if at any Time she left him for a quarter of an Hour, to go to other Patients, when she returned, she found that he still kept the Morsel in his Mouth, and she was forced to stroke his Throat to make him swallow it, so that it was extremely tiresome to give him either Solids or Liquids; and indeed, had not the Nurse been a good Sort of a Woman, or had she been neglectful of him, he might easily have been starved.

ALL these Circumstances rendered me undetermined in the Method I should pursue; I did not choose to give him the *Tartarum Tartarisatum*, as I feared that it would in-

crease

crease the *Diarrhœa*; and to stop the *Diarrhœa*, as it had continued so long, seemed to be attended with Hazard and Difficulty. I therefore for the present did not prescribe any thing, that I might have Time to consider of this Case, and form a Plan, how I should treat him. At length, I resolved to begin with the *Diarrhœa*, and ordered him some *Pulvis Rhabarbari & Ocul Cancror*: But the Loosness remaining the same, I gave him the *Extractum Cascarillæ*, with *Theriaca Andromachi*, but without Success. I did not think it proper to prescribe strong Astringents, as the *Diarrhœa* was certainly the Effect, and not the Cause of the Disease.

I RESOLVED now to treat him as an Apoplectic Person, as his Disorder had great Analogy with the Apoplexy, and probably might proceed from the same Cause. I directed the *Spina Dorsi* to be rubbed with *Unguentum Nervinum*, mixed with *Cantharides* and *Oleum Origani*, twice a Day: When the Skin was become red, and the *Epidermis* separated, I ordered a Blister to be applied to the Part which extended nearly to the *Vertebræ* of the Loins. I kept the Blister open fourteen Days, and then applied a fresh Plaister again, but he was not in the least

least relieved by it, for every thing remained the same as on the first Day I saw him. I next tried *Campfire*, to see if that would be of any Use, and gave him half an Ounce in a Day at a Dram for a Dose, powdered with some testaceous Powder, every Morning early, about Noon, in the Evening, and at Night going to Rest.

HE continued this Regimen three Weeks, but I could not find that it operated farther than rendering the Pulse somewhat quicker, but as to the principal Complaints, it had made no Change in them; and the *Diarrhœa* was neither better nor worse. I did not know what to do with him, but believed him to be incurable; and omitted all Medicine for some Time.

As I now found his Pulse constantly became smaller, and observed his Countenance to resemble the Hypocratic Face, I thought something should be undertaken, as probably he could not otherwise survive long: I took two Ounces of *Tartarum Tartarifatum* and the same Quantity of Honey, dissolved them in a Quart of Spring Water, and directed the Nurse to give him two Spoonfuls every two Hours, all which Quantity he had quite taken

taken in two Days. My Pupil informed me, that his *Diarrhœa* was greatly increased, and that the Stools ran from him like Water. I told him not to mind it, but to let him take another Quart in small Doses; for if this did not afford him some Relief, I did not know what more to do for him.

THE *Diarrhœa* continued thus profuse for some Days, and then abated remarkably, and he began to look a good deal about him, like one awaken'd from a deep Sleep; he asked many Questions, as for Instance what had been his Complaint, and why he was in an Hospital, by which we saw that he began to recollect himself again, and to be sensible of his Condition. He called for Victuals, and swallowed them regularly, and looked with a more chearful Aspect; but at the same time, his Pulse was become remarkably quick. I can assure the Reader, that in my Life, I never observed the like before; I judged that it would be necessary to change it, in order to prevent an Inflammation of the Lungs or Fever ensuing, and therefore ordered Venæsection, which affording no Relief, I directed it to be repeated again, and a third Time, giving him at the same time, cooling Draughts, by which

which means I not only attained my End; but his Pulse became full, and as slow as natural.

HE now got up, talked very rationally, and expressed his Thanks to me, in the most obliging Manner for the Service I had done him; it was a great Pleasure to find, that he was become quite chearful and friendly, instead of the staring, stupid, Person he had been: Indeed he did not appear to be the same Person, he had a good Appetite, visibly recovered his Flesh, looked well, and had ruddy Cheeks: I must confess, that as often as I visited the Patients, he behaved himself so well, that I was greatly pleased with him; at length as I found him restored to perfect health, I sent him to his Regiment: But a few Days after he had been discharged from our Hospital, the Surgeon of the Regiment, to which he belonged sent to inform me that he was very bad again, and lay in their Hospital: I went directly to see him, and inquired what his Complaints now were; he replied, that as he had lain constantly upon his Back, when he was in the CHARITE, and discharged his Stools under him, and being at that time quite emaciated, his Back was become

fore, and had not been carefully dressed: The Surgeon informed me that there was a *Sinus*, which went to the Bone, I ordered the Dressings to be taken off to examine it, and found a *Sinus* an Hand's Length, and an Inch Wide, proceeding upwards from the *Os Coccygis* to the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, and as callous and hard as Wood; the Bones however, were not affected.

I TOOK care to have him conveyed again to the CHARITÉ, and severely reprimanded my Pupil, who had before informed me that the Skin only was rubbed off, and that it was very inconsiderable; otherwise I should have looked at it myself.

THERE was nothing now further to be done, than opening the *Sinus* longitudinally, which Professor *Pallas*, after the common Applications had been used, directed the sooner, as the Bones, Ligaments, and Aponeuroses, might otherwise have been affected. In the mean time the Bones were quite sound, for the Callosity had prevented their Corrosion; after this, mild Septics, Digestives, and at length Balsamics, were used to remove the Callosity; but after the Dilatation, and Removal of the Callosity, the Wound was become

as broad as ones Hand, and the Suppuration, as may be easily imagined, was proportionable to the Superficies, and hence pretty large; a Fever was consequently inseparable, as the Superficies was so great, and the Depth so considerable. The Cure proceeded slowly, febrile Symptoms appeared, and he was invaded with a slow hectic Fever, which wasted him again, accompanied with a dry Cough, and nocturnal Sweats, so that we had great Reason to fear the Event would turn out bad, as he was so weak, as not to be able to rise from his Bed, nay hardly to turn himself into a convenient Posture to be dressed.

THE healing of the Ulcer was retarded, the Discharge being now thin and ichorous, instead of well formed Pus. I therefore ordered him to drink a Quart of Milk Whey every Morning. and took care that he should have good Broths for Dinner and Supper; and every Night going to rest, I directed him a cooling Draught: He continued the Regimen eight Days, the Night-Sweats left him first, and he slept quieter; upon the further Continuance of this Regimen the Cough abated, his Appetite returned, and the Fever

was almost gone. This Change had also a great Influence upon the Ulcer, for it began to have a lively, red Complexion at the Bottom, as well as on the Sides, where it hitherto had looked white, and had been overspread with fungous Flesh; the Matter became thick, and fresh Granulations of Flesh generating on all Sides, the Ulcer constantly diminished, till at length it was intirely healed, and he recovered his Health.

HE was discharged the CHARITÉ the second Time, and chearfully began to do duty again. About half a Year afterwards, I desired him to come to me, that I might inquire of him concerning his Health; I asked him if he could not recollect any thing that had passed in the Time of his first Illness; he replied that he could not form a single Idea of what had happened for the whole Year before, and that hence the Time to him had neither appeared long nor short.



CASE XIII.

Of a Melancholy.

LAST Autumn, I was sent for to a Blacksmith who had been ill some Weeks; I went to him, and found a Man about thirty Years of Age sitting in a Chair; he was lean; his Complexion was very brown, nearly of a dark Yellow; he had very black Hair, and his whole Body in general was uncommonly hairy; consequently all the Signs of a melancholic Temperament were present, I asked him what ailed him? he answered—nothing, but that the Devil was in his Body. His Pulse was hard, and full, and pretty quick, but not of that Sort by far as is usual in Fevers. His Respiration was deep, and frequently interrupted by Sighs.

I perceived that he laboured under a melancholy Madness, for I could not term it a *Mania* because he did not rave. However, he had not slept for many Nights, and had eaten but very little Food: I observed that

during the whole Time I was speaking to him, he held his Right-hand to his Throat; I desired him to tell me the Reason, he replied, that the Devil constantly wanted to get out of his Throat.

I DESIRED him by no means to stop him, but to let him go, and to take his Hand away, which, after some soothing Arguments, he did.

I ORDERED sixteen Ounces of Blood to be taken from him immediately, and prescribed him a Laxative with *Manna*, as he had been some Days costive: The following Day when I visited him, I was a good deal surprised; he sat in a Chair, his Eyelids were of a dark brown Colour, and bloated; upon closer Examination, I found it to be a settling of extravasated Blood, his Face was, almost all over, of a blackish Hue, which rendered his Aspect terrible.

I DID not presently conceive the Reason of this, till after I had done examining his Face; I observed that he had placed his Hands on each Side of his Neck; I watched him, without saying a Word, and found that he had just hit upon the Situation of the jugular Veins, and strongly compressed them on each

each Side of his Neck, with his Hands, in such a Manner, that when I took his Hands away, the Skin was quite black and blue, and the Impression of his Fingers remained.

HIS Wife informed me, that he had sat in that Posture all Night, and that she did not think it would have done him Harm; but I told her it might have easily produced an Apoplexy.

As his Pulse was very hard and full, and with a View of resolving the extravasated Blood, I ordered sixteen Ounces of Blood to be taken away, and the Operation to be repeated again in the Evening, and enjoined him not to fix his Hands any more in the Manner he had done, for that the Devil would then kill him if he did, and that if he would promise me not to do so again, I would drive the Devil away without much Noise or Trouble. This was of Service, and prevented him from putting his Hands to his Neck any more, for though he talked confusedly, he was afraid to do it.

THE next Day as his Pulse was not changed, I ordered Venæsection to be repeated, and directed some cooling Draughts to be given him for some Days; after which his Pulse be-

came quieter, but the Delirium continued. I now gave him the *Tartarum Tartarifatum* in the same Manner I had administered in the former Cases: He continued taking it for fourteen Days, his Delirium evidently abated, and in about three Weeks, he was quite recovered and has not since had the least Attack of this Sort, nor of any other Disorder.

I CURED ten or twelve Patients besides by the same Method, but as there was nothing particular in their Cases, and I am indeed partly bound for certain Reasons not to describe them, I have omitted inserting them: I can remember but three who were not cured, and these I could not get to take any Medicines.



C A S E XIV.

*Of a continual Fever succeeding a Tertian Ague
ill cured.*

A SOLDIER about thirty Years of Age, had long laboured under a Tertian Fever, and had taken many Remedies, but without

out finding any Relief from them, at length he was induced to take the Advice of a Woman, who cured him with some Remedy she had, but what it was he did not know, but he did not long remain well; for in less than a Week, the Fever not only returned, but was also accompanied with a severe Pain in his Head, a violent Delirium, a black dry Tongue, and an inextinguishable Thirst, his Pulse was small but very quick, and his Respiration frequent. He had lain in this dangerous State three Days, when I was sent for.

I PERCEIVED immediately from this Account that was given me, that these Symptoms proceeded from a suppressed Tertian, which was returned again, and changed into a continual Fever. I ordered him immediately a Decoction of *Cortices Citri*, with *Oximel Simplex* and *Nitre* sweetned with a cooling Syrup, and towards removing the Delirium, I prescribed of the *Pulv. Temperant Alb.* ℥j. *Camphoræ* gr. iv. to be taken every four Hours. The next Day he was the same, his Urine was red, but without any Sediment; to leave him in this Condition, and to wait for a Crisis, as his Delirium was as violent

lent

lent as ever, his Tongue as dry, and no Appearance of his Recovery, I judged would be very hazardous: I therefore concluded as a Tertian Ague had been the Foundation of the present Fever, that if I could remove the *Motus Febriles*, the continual Fever would likewise cease. I therefore made an Infusion of the *Cortex Peruvianus* in Water, and directed him to take half a Wine Glass full every Hour. I was very desirous the next Morning to know what had ensued; I went to him and found him without any Delirium, with but little Fever on him, his Pulse was full, and a copious Sediment was deposited in his Urine; he took some Nourishment the same Day, and I now directed him to take an Elixir prepared with bitter Extracts and the *Liquor Anodynus Mineralis Hoffmanni*, and to take at Night a temperant Powder; he continued these Remedies some Days, the Fever went quite off, and he found himself in perfect Health, has had no Relapse since, and is now in the same Regiment.



C A S E XV.

A Case analogous to the former.

I HAD this Year much such another Case under my Care, a Girl about nine Years of Age, had a regular Tertian Fever for a Week, without any remarkable Symptoms attending it: Her Parents had applied to a Surgeon, who gave the Child several Medicines, but without Effect, at length they became tired of giving these Medicines: A Neighbour then advised them to give their Daughter fifteen Cloves powdered, in a Glass of *French* Brandy, assuring them that it would certainly cure her.

THE Parents of the Child building upon these Assurances, gave their Daughter this Remedy, which had the Effect, and prevented the Return of the Fit the next Day, when it was expected, at which they were greatly rejoiced, but this their Joy did not last long; for the Day following, the Child was seized with

with a Shivering, succeeded by great Heat and Thirst, which lasted all Day; they thought it would go off, and gave her nothing except Drink, of which they suffered her to take as much as she desired; towards the Evening the Heat and Thirst increased greatly, and she became delirious. She continued in this State until the fourth Day, when she was seized with strong Convulsions, which greatly alarmed her Parents, and they sent for me: I found her as related in the foregoing Account, and esteemed her Case a very dangerous one, and the more so as her Pulse was very small, but exceedingly quick, her Urine red, but without any Sediment, and her Tongue black. She sometimes rolled her Eyes about in a strange Manner, and sometimes stared with them quite fixed. The Convulsions were so violent, as to raise up her Body so that she could be hardly held fast; I ordered a large Blister to be applied immediately, and prescribed some *Potiones Temperantes Acidulæ cum Nitro*; and a cooling Powder with two Grains of Camphire.

IN the Afternoon, I found her just the same without any Abatement of the Symptoms; on the contrary, the Convulsions were
much

much stronger, the Pulse smaller, and no Sediment appeared yet in the Urine: I perceived that it would be a difficult Matter to save her Life, if she was not quickly relieved. I therefore resolved to order her the Infusion of Bark in Water, and directed two Tea-spoonfuls to be given her every Hour, which she repeated regularly through the Night, for I insisted upon its not being omitted. The next Morning, I found her in a breathing Sweat, her Pulse was full, but not very quick: The Convulsions were intirely gone, and a large Sediment was deposited in her Urine; in short she was out of all Danger. I likewise gave her a bitter stomachic Elixir with *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis*, her Urine continued to deposit a Sediment for eight Days, which relieved her greatly, her Strength daily increased, and in a short Time she was quite recovered, nothing of the Fever remaining.

I KEPT her Blister open for a long time, promoting the Discharge by dressing the Part with the *Unguentum Epispasticum*. A short Cough now only remained, which also left her after drinking an Infusion of the *Radix Sarsaparillæ*, *Chinæ*, *Fœniculi*, and the Herb *Veronica*. A particular Circumstance occurred

red in this Case, viz. that as soon as the Blister was healed, she had a febrile Paroxysm Return, which went off upon taking some Bitters, so that she was perfectly restored to Health.



C A S E XVI.

Of a Caries of the Bones of the Foot.

IN the Spring of the Year 1753, a Youth about seventeen Years of Age, was received into the CHARITÉ for a Disorder of his left Foot, with which he had been troubled six or seven Years.

UPON Examination, I found several Holes in his Foot, which ran in a strait Direction through the *Os Calcis*, the Bones were carious and enlarged, and a foetid Ichor was discharged in great Quantities. The Foot was swelled, and above the *Astragalus* there was also a Tumor of the Oedematous Kind: Decoctions prepared of vulnerary Herbs and Roots, with *Tinctura Myrrhæ*, & *Aloes*, were injected, and *Mercurials* in small Doses with
a De-

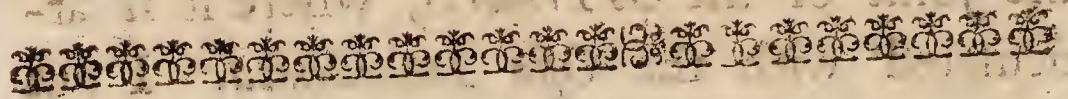
a Decoction of the Woods were administered for a considerable Time, but without the least Benefit. On the contrary the Pain of his Foot was greater, and the Foot was more enlarged. There was no Appearance of an Exfoliation; he become daily more and more debilitated; and we saw that Death must certainly ensue, if he had not speedy Relief. It was therefore resolved to amputate the Foot, at the usual Place below the Knee, which Operation was performed in the Presence of Professor *Pallas* and myself; but the third Day after the Operation, when the Dressings were removed, the Bone appeared of a livid Colour, from whence we concluded, that an Amputation above the Knee would be necessary; but this we judged was impossible for him to undergo, as he had a considerable Degree of Fever, was constantly delirious, and complained of a Pain of the Thigh, which extended to the *Abdomen*, though no Redness was observed externally: He was blooded, attemperant Medicines with Camphire, and Diluents, were exhibited, but without Effect, for he died on the tenth Day after the Amputation.

-WHILST

WHILST he lay in the Condition above recited, the Ulcers were very foul, of a foetid Smell, and would not suppurate, though all the proper Applications were used. The Flesh retracted from the Bone in such a Manner that the Stump was quite exposed. There was no considerable Inflammation: As the Ulcer was foetid, the *Aqua Phagedenica* was used, but neither this, nor any of the balsamic Topics were of Use.

ON dissecting the Body, I found all the *Viscera* of the *Abdomen* in a pretty natural State, except here and there the Appearance of an inflamed Intestine. The Lungs were pretty sound, though they adhered in several Places, but this certainly had no Connection, with the present Disorder: The Vessels of the Head were turgid, and full of Blood, as we constantly find them in Persons, who die of inflammatory Diseases; but otherwise I observed nothing preternatural; I proceeded to examine the Leg, and I had no sooner divided the Integuments, but the *Tibia* started from its Articulation of the Knee, without any great Resistance. This Circumstance gave me Occasion to make many Reflections, whose Use I experienced in another Case, which I shall

I shall hereafter relate. I likewise examined the Joint of the *Os Femoris*, where it is articulated with the *Ossa Innominata*. I cut through the Skin, and the Muscles of the Femur to the Joint; there was Matter in the Articulation. I cut through the capsular Ligament, and a reddish, thin, foetid Ichor, was discharged. The Neck of the Femur, where it is attached to the Ligament, was carious, and the Cartilage, which covers the Head of the *Femur*, was likewise carious in several Places; and the *Periostium* of the *Os Femoris*, instead of adhering to the Bone, was easily separated with the least Touch of the Finger, though in sound Subjects it always adheres strongly. The whole *Os Femoris* was of a livid hue, all which denoted an universal Contamination of the Juices; and probably the *Periostium* of the Bones in general, by the long continued Absorption of Matter, suffered the same Change. For as I cut through the Integuments of the sound Leg, in order to examine the *Tibia*, the *Periostium*, in like manner, every where separated, and the Bone was bluish.



CASE. XVII.

Of a Spina Ventosa.

A MAN of a cachectic Habit of Body, about forty Years of Age, was received into the CHARITÉ; he had an *Exostosis* upon the *Tibia*, as big as a Child's Head, of a Year old; it was occasioned by a Blow upon the Part, was at first small and hard, at length gradually increased to the present Size, and was accompanied with violent Pains. He had applied to a Barber Surgeon in a Country Town, who, thinking it contained Matter, opened it; but upon finding it internally hard, looked upon it to be of too difficult Cure for him to undertake, and advised him to apply to the CHARITÉ at *Berlin*.

UPON Examination I perceived that the Case was a true *Spina Ventosa*; and through the Holes we could pass a Probe into the Cavity of the *Tibia*, meeting every where with Splinters and *Lamellæ* of the Bone. I

imme-

immediately made a crucial Incision through the Integuments, as deep as the *Tibia*, and took away the Flesh, in which we found an incredible Number of these Splinters and *Lamellæ*. A considerable Hæmorrhage ensued, but was soon stopped by filling up the Wound with Lint. As we could now easily come at the *Tibia*, nay into its Cavity, I was in hopes that an Extoliation might be procured from every Part of the carious Bone, as we could apply our Instruments and the balsamic Tinctures. I had the Part properly dressed, and at the same time directed the *Decoctum Lignorum* to be taken liberally, and mercurial Purges at proper Intervals.

THE Bone exfoliated in some Places, and we found several Sinuses which passed upwards and downwards in the *Tibia*: Hence we concluded that there would be no Hopes of a Cure, and therefore we had recourse to Amputation above the Knee, as the only Remedy which remained. After the Operation, the Flesh constantly remained foul, and the Bone appeared of a blue Colour, in some Places quite black; he had a considerable Degree of Fever, which abated a little after

taking some cooling Remedies; at length, eight Weeks after the Operation, he died.

UPON Dissection we found the Bones of this Man of a blue Colour, and the *Periosteum* separated easily from the Bone, as in the former Case, but the *Viscera* were all found.



C A S E XVIII.

Of a Separation of the Periosteum, as in the former Cases.

A YOUNG Man was brought into the CHARITÉ; he had been ran over by a Coach, about three Months before, by which Accident the *Tibia* was luxated at the Articulation with the Foot, and fractured about two Inches higher up. It was a compound Fracture, and had remained open ever since, the Luxation had not been reduced, probably could not, for after such violent Causes the Reduction is frequently impracticable.

UPON examining the Joint of the Foot, we found the Bone bent inwards, and an

Anchi-

Anchylosis nearly formed. The *Tibia* was carious, and the Probe might every where be passed into the Joint; neither the external Applications, nor the Remedies taken inwardly were of any Service, so that we were obliged to amputate; indeed he suffered so much Pain for three Quarters of a Year, that he begged himself to have the Operation performed, and the Limb was taken off, in my Presence, above the Knee, as the whole *Tibia* was enlarged.

THE *Periosteum* separated before the Bone was sawed through, which was by no means pleasing to me, and the Muscles were very pale, so that I immediately prognosticated, that the Event would not be prosperous. He underwent the Operation with great Fortitude and Patience, without seeming to be the least affected; and was pretty well the two first Days after, except that he had constantly some Fever on him, but on the third Day the Fever increased, and he began to be delirious; he was blooded; Camphire, and cooling Medicines, were prescribed for him, and every other Remedy that appeared requisite, but without effecting any visible Alteration for the better. At every Dressing, the Wound was

very foul, and the Muscles of a pale Colour, a copious foetid Ichor was discharged, the Bone projected several Inches, and the *Periostium* separated from it. On the Inside of the *Os Femoris*, we discovered a *Sinus*, which ran upwards a good way, and which likewise discharged a foetid Ichor in great Quantity. Proper Injections and Fomentations were used, the Parts were dressed with Balsamics, and the internal Remedies continued but without the least Effect, and at length he died.

UPON examining the Body after his Decease, we found the *Os Femoris* affected as high up as the Articulation, easily dividing into *Lamellæ*, and the Joint itself was also full of an ichorous Matter, from whence it was sufficiently evident that the Case was incurable.

Remarks on the foregoing Cases.

AMPUTATION in general is a precarious Operation, except when the Disorder of the Bone proceeds from Fractures occasioned by some violent external Cause, and the Operation

Operation is performed in due Time, then indeed it is generally attended with Success, as I have observed in many Patients brought into the CHARITÉ. But when such Disorders of the Bones proceeding from an external Cause, have long remained, and are accompanied with Ulcerations and a Caries, it is but seldom, that a Cure is effected.

FOR though Balsamic Tinctures may be of Service, where they can be applied immediately to the *Caries*, yet as that is not always possible when the *Fistulæ* or *Sinus* penetrate into the Bone, as particularly happens about the Joints, they are of Course of less Service. For where the Texture of the Bones is more spongy, Application of whatever kind, can only touch the Superficies, which is frequently black and mortified: The Application may be indeed imbibed into the Bone above, but underneath it still continues to grow putrid and be corroded. This is confirmed by Experience, as in flat Bones upon the Head for Instance, when the Bone is carious, and according to the Degree of the *Caries*, is black or yellow, and is taken away by Instruments, or perforated, the Balsamics then may reach the sound Bone, or

rather spread between the sound Bone and the carious Part, which, almost always is attended with Success, Patience alone being necessary.

I HAVE seen a great many Instances of this kind in the CHARITÉ, as well in venereal Cases, as others, which arose from Blows and Bruises. On the contrary where the Situation of the Bone is such, that the several Parts of it cannot be properly dressed, the putrid Matter cannot fail of being absorbed into the Mass of Blood, and circulating with it. This absorbed putrid Matter has this Property besides, that, as it incontestably consists mostly of corrupted oily Parts, and but of few saline Parts, hence it more strongly adheres to the Blood, and is not easily expelled by the common Emunctories.

EXPERIENCE confirms how difficult it is, by any kind of Medicines, to cleanse the Blood of these Particles mixed with it. I have frequently reflected upon this Subject, and have made many Experiments. Mercury in these Cases I have never found of much Efficacy. A Decoction of the *Lignum Guiaci*, has answered better than either this Remedy

or

or many other Demulcents commonly used against this kind of Acrimony.

IT would be of great Use if we could discover, and by proper Experiments ascertain the Virtues of particular Antidotes for this or that Species of Acrimony; in the same manner as we have done with respect to Mercury in the venereal *Virus*.

THE *Lignum Guaiaci* renders the Pulse quicker; hence we can seldom venture upon it, at least not in strong Doses, as Fevers for the most Part accompany these Disorders, and which as I have frequently observed, are thereby constantly increased.

I THEREFORE should look upon such a Discovery as very important, and beneficial to Mankind, for a Disorder of the Bone may have a favourable Appearance towards the Cure, but as the Matter has been once absorbed into the Blood, it may be easily deposited on some other Part, and new Disorders may arise before the old ones are healed, or at least shortly afterwards. This is frequently exemplified in *Spinæ Ventosæ*, under which Denomination we understand all those Disorders of the Bones, which arise from Obstructions of the Blood, from an internal Cause,

Cause, enlarging the Bones, and which are of the most difficult Cure, as they continue for a long time, frequently for Years, and are distinguished by the continual violent Pains they produce; the Difficulty of their Cure, seems owing to the long Continuance of the Obstruction: The Bones are greatly and deeply affected from the Absorption of the putrid, ichorous Matter of the *Caries*, whereby the Blood itself becomes corrupted. We may therefore with good Reason call this kind of Corruption of the Humors, a particular Species, which is proved from hence, that the Acrimony in the Blood, when it is again deposited, affects no other Part, but the *Periostium* or the Bone itself.

It is almost analagous to a Cancer, which always arises from some Obstruction in the Vessels of the Glands; now whether this Obstruction proceeds from any external Violence, or from any internal Cause, it makes no Difference. The Blood or *Serum* obstructing and indurating the Gland, where it stagnates, acquires a peculiar kind of Acrimony, but without causing any Uneasiness, till by some Accident it is put in Motion; but when this schirrous Gland by some Accident inflames, and
thus

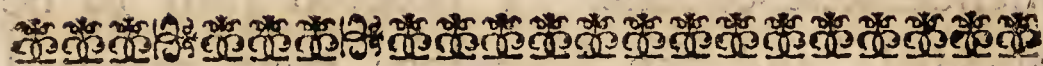
thus put into Motion, becomes ulcerous, we then remark different Symptoms in this, than in other Ulcers of what kind soever; for if the Lips of this Ulcer are but pressed upon, the most violent Pains ensue, with a putrid Acrimonious Discharge, that corrodes Linen, and has an extreme foetid Smell. If the Gland is excised, it is true that we remove the present Disorder; but what is more generally known, than that for the most Part, the other Glands of the Body are affected in a longer or shorter Time, and the Disorder, notwithstanding the Extirpation, becomes the Cause of Death? But when the schirrhous Glands remain in an actual ulcerated State, and the Patient will not undergo the Operation, the putrid Matter gradually passes as well into the Mass of Blood, as to the other Glands of the Body; indurating them internally and externally, in such a manner, that sometimes not a single one is excepted.

THIS cancerous Matter commonly invades the glandular Parts only, as the Matter of a carious Bone only affects the Bone and *Periostium*; at least I know no Instance where

where the Matter of a Cancer has ever invaded the Bones, excepting where there have been Bones directly under the Ulcer, which then have been corroded, and where both kinds of Acrimony or peculiar *Cacochymy* were present in the Body at the same time. The Nature of that Matter, or that peculiar Species of *Cacochymia*, which arises from the Admixture of the Matter of the *Caries* with the Blood, is the same; this never falls upon the Glands except when a Gland is situated upon the carious Bone, and is thereby affected and inflamed, as frequently happens to the *Parotides* and the *Glandulæ Submaxillares* in a *Caries* of the *Maxilla superior & inferior*.

What has been here delivered upon this Subject will be farther illustrated by the following Cases.

CASE



C A S E XIX.

Of a Fracture of the Os Humeri, caused by the Corrosion of the Bone, from an internal Cause.

A MAN about forty Years of Age, complained of a constant violent Pain of the *Os Humeri*, an Inch under the Insertion of the deltoid Muscle. The Pain was so severe, that he could get no Rest, by Day or Night, and for Want of Sleep he was greatly debilitated; he believed his Disorder to be the Rheumatism, as he had been troubled, the Year before, with the same kind of Pain in the Shoulder, though it did not continue so long, nor with so much Vehemence.

I EXAMINED the Part which he complained of, but found it was not the Rheumatism; I could strongly press the Arm and the Muscles, without increasing the Pain, and he constantly described the Seat of the Pain, as in the Middle of the Bone. I therefore judged that it was a *Spina Ventosa* in the
Cavity

Cavity of the Bone, or at least the Commencement of one. I ordered him to be blooded, and the Bleedings were repeated five times, till at length he had some Remission of the Pain, and got some Sleep. I prescribed for him a Decoction of the Woods with *Æthiops Mineral*, and gave him an Attenuant every Night. I directed him to drink the Decoction warm every Morning in Bed to promote Perspiration; the Indication in general being to resolve and attenuate the stagnant Blood in the Bones, and to re-establish a natural Circulation in the Parts affected.

I BELIEVED that I had attained the End, for the Pains were so much abated, that he was frequently eight Days without any Pain, except an obtuse Sensation, and he himself, thinking he was nearly cured, began to neglect taking the Medicines I had ordered. But what happen'd? One Day an Apprentice of his having committed some Misdemeanor, he seized him by the Hair, and the Boy being very active, at the first Motion of his Arm, it broke transversely at the very Place, under the Insertion of the deltoid Muscle, where the Pain had been so long fixed. The Fracture

ture was reduced by Mr. *Helvig* a Surgeon of this City, and he continued without any urgent Symptoms the first Day: When I reflected upon the Pains he had before suffered in this Place, and considered that the Bone during that Time, must certainly have been become carious, for otherwise it could not have been fractured from so slight a Cause. I formed to myself no good Prognostic of this Man's Recovery, but judged that instead of being cured, the Part would ulcerate, and when the Bone came to be exposed to the Air, some bad Effects would ensue, as I had already observed in other Cases: I ordered him to be bled, and directed resolvent Ingredients to be applied round the Bandage, and to diminish the Afflux of Humors, prescribed Attemperants and Laxatives, and confined him to a strict Regimen as to Diet, as Water Gruel and Panada.

By these Means the *Motus Febriles*, which at first invaded him were prevented, from increasing, and in a few Days went quite off: This was very favourable to my Plan, for now I gave him the *Decoctum Guaiaci*, and pursued the diaphoretic Regimen, and kept him on the Diet before mentioned; he was somewhat

somewhat febrish towards the Evening, and sweated in the Night, but I paid no Regard to these febrile Symptoms, but let him continue the Decoction, giving him only some *Pulvis Temperans Albus* occasionally.

WHEN he first entered upon this Regimen, a Pain invaded that Part of the Bone which was fractured, and most of the Fingers became enlarged about the Articulations and likewise pained him very much. This was no good Sign, as we might from hence conclude that the putrid stagnant Matter, which had been gradually absorbed, and mixed with the Blood, was now depositing on other Bones, and their *Periostium*, and I was not certain whether they might not also become carious. Nevertheless I ordered him to continue the Decoction and every thing did well. The Arm was intirely healed in six Weeks, and an equal *Callus* was formed, and the Arm became well and strong: I advised him not to use it much for the first Year, which Direction he strictly observed. To disperse the Humour which was settled in the *Periostium* of the Fingers, and had caused the swelling, Pain, and Stiffness, with other Inconveniencies, I ordered him to hold his Hand in Soap Water warm,

warm, and to repeat it several Times a Day. My Intention being, to force back the Matter which obstructed the *Periostium* into the Blood, and then to expel it from the Body, which at length by the Use of the *Decoctum Ligni Guaici*, and drinking Milk Whey for some time, accordingly happened.

REMARKS.

I HAVE seen many Instances of the good Effect of these two Remedies, in such Cases, using at the same time the *Mercurius Dulcis* in small Doses, with proper Laxatives between them. For after Amputation nothing is more common, than for every thing to look well for a Time, and, on a sudden, a Part of the Bone to become white, bluish, or black, and a real Caries appear with a Discharge of a foetid, putrid, Ichor, when Dilatation becomes necessary, by which the Cure is greatly retarded.

SOME Months past a Woman was received into the CHARITE, for an old Caries of the Bones of the Foot; Amputation was performed above the Knee. The Parts looked very well, the first four Weeks after the

H Operation,

Operation, and as no bad Symptoms succeeded, I hoped that she would recover. The Superficies of the Wound diminished, and only a Spot about the Bigness of half a Crown remained unhealed; but the Patient suddenly complained of a Pain in the Stump, the Matter became thin, copious, and foetid, and the whole Wound became foul: I examined the Stump, and found that the greatest Part of the Bone was covered, but the Probe would not pass under the Flesh, and the Bone was carious.

NOTHING could now be done, but to dilate the Wound which, though she greatly opposed it, was performed. The Incision was made so large, that we might freely get to the Bone, where it had been amputated. The Circumference of which was quite carious, but after the Application of balsamic Tinctures, a good Exfoliation ensued, and the Wound was soundly and perfectly healed, and she was dismissed the Hospital.

I MUST just mention in this Place, that I prefer the Milk Whey made with Cream of Tartar, to any other Whey when the Bones are foul: because from its Acidity it resists Putrefaction, and would be still more beneficial if used
with

with the Juice of proper Herbs, as is frequently practised when a scorbutic Corruption of the Juices is connected with the Acrimony of the Caries.

I REMEMBER the Case of a Dragoon, who likewise had his Arm taken off for a Caries of the Bones of the *Cubitus*; in this Case Matters went on well at first, but some time after we found a *Sinus* which ran four Inches upwards, along the Side of the *Os Humeri*; upon passing the Probe, I found the *Periosteum* corroded, and the Bone carious: I dilated the *Sinus*, and dressed the Bone with balsamic Tinctures; a copious Suppuration ensued, which weaken'd this emaciated Person still more, but at length a *Lamella* of the Bone, three Inches long, exfoliated, and by the Use of the Milk Whey, and the Decoction of *Lignum Guaici* he was perfectly cured.

IN all these Cases the Cure depends greatly upon the length of Time the Disorder has continued, for which the Amputation has been performed, as that determines the Degree of the Corruption of the Juices. And hence it would be happy if a Specific could be discovered, which would oppose this kind

of Acrimony, with as much Certainty as Mercury does the *Lues Venerea*; for though the Remedies above-mentioned assist in general to correct the Humors, yet a long time is required, and they frequently fail of Success. By a Specific we might cure this Disorder, and it seems most probable from the good Effects of Antimony, that such a Remedy may be in time discovered in this Mineral.



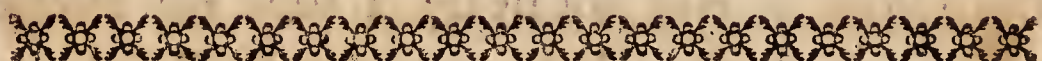
C A S E. XX.

Of an old Caries of the Os Bregmatis, from a Gun Shot Wound.

A SOLDIER about thirty Years of Age, was sent to the CHARITE: Upon Examination, I found that he had an Ulcer upon the *Os Bregmatis*, which he said he had had four Years, that it arose from a Gun Shot Wound, and that notwithstanding all the Care that had been taken of him, could not be healed, he had been already salivated, and was tired of taking Medicines. The Bone was carious, but the Ulcer did not extend
itself,

itself, nor was it larger than a Six-penny Piece, I thought it remarkable that so small an Ulcer should require so long Time for a Cure. I said to my Pupil *Bertuck*, that it must have some particular Cause. I asked the Patient if he had ever been trepan'd, he said no, and that he had never had much Pain, only the Ulcer would not heal; I took my Probe and probed the Part very slowly Point by Point. The Ulcer was covered with a green, viscid Matter, but particularly in the Middle, I pressed my Probe down with some Force, and got it through the Matter, but then it seemed to me as if there was no Bone, where I was pressing with my Probe. I said to my Pupil, that there certainly must be some extraneous Body there, I scraped away the Matter with a *Spatula*, and found a Substance in wick I could make an Impression with my *Spatula*: I examined it nearer, and in a better Light, and found, to my own and my Pupil's great Surprise, a Piece of flat Lead, which lay upon the Bone, as it were nailed to it: I directed my Pupil to extract it, which was accordingly done. When the Man saw the Piece of Lead, he was very easy as he now knew the Reason why it was im-

possible to cure him before. The Caries was soon cleansed by scraping it with the Ruginé, and by balsamic Dressings ; and the Ulcer was perfectly healed in four Weeks, when, after returning Thanks, he was dismissed from the Hospital.



C A S E XXI.

Of a Fistula in Perinæo.

A SOLDIER about forty Years of Age, was received into the CHARITÉ for a *Fistula Ani* he had been long troubled with. My Pupil passed the Probe into the *Fistula*, and found it to be a simple *Fistula*, but said that the Part behind the *Scrotum* was excoriated, wet, and of a urinous Smell, I asked him if he found any Canal which communicated with the Neck of the Bladder, for if Urine was discharged there, it must certainly have some Connection with the *Urethra* or the Bladder.

I EXAMINED him myself in a very good Light, and perceived a great Number of small

small Orifices, which were not bigger than a Bristle.

WHEN I pressed the *Perinæum* towards the *Anus*, a Fluid was forced out in Drops; I took one of the finest Probes, and introduced it into the Apertures every where, and found that they communicated with a principal *Sinus*, which, as well as we could judge at present, ran towards the Neck of the Bladder. I opened immediately several of these Cavities, so that I could introduce the *Sonde-creuse*, and as the Wound bled a good deal, I directed it to be dressed only with dry Lint: Afterwards when Professor *Pallas* visited, he examined the Case likewise, and in passing the Probe he found several more *Sinuses* in various Directions, which he laid open, and we then perceived an Orifice near the Neck of the Bladder, through which the Urine was plentifully discharged.

WE were obliged to cut, three or four times more, and at length we had an open Wound, which we could every where come at. Proper Septics were applied to the several Callosities, which had a good Effect, so that the Ulcer, except in a few Places, was of a good Complexion. These Places were

scarified gently, but we were obliged to repeat them frequently, as on Account of the Bleeding, we could scarify but a small Part at a Time. After we had proceeded thus about four Months, the Ulcer began to heal. He was now dressed with Balsamics, and we had the greatest Hopes that in a few Days, we might use Desicatives, and cicatrize the Wound. When my Pupil came to inform me that all our Touble would be in vain, for that the Patient complained of a great Pain in the *Perinæum*, where the several *Sinus* had been, that he had examined the Parts, and found that they were hard, red, and shining, quite from the *Anus*, attended with great Pain when pressed upon, and that the Redness extended over the *Scrotum*, the *Penis* and the *Os Pubis*.

I JUDGED that the Parts which had been healed, were again inflamed, and that there would be fresh Ulcerations. I went to the Hospital, and found the Patient in the State my Pupil had described: His Pulse was also full and hard, his Breathing short, and his Eyes inflamed, I directed him to be immediately blooded, and the Bleeding to be repeated till the Inflammation should abate,
which

which was accordingly done several times; attemperant Draughts with Camphire were administered, Clysters were injected, and the Parts constantly fomented, but without Success, for the Inflammation increased, nor were there any Hopes of resolving it. So that Suppuration was now all we could expect; but this did not ensue, for the Inflammation being so great, the Parts became of a dusky red, which sufficiently denoted its Tendency to gangrene. Several Apertures were observed, which passed into the cellular Membrane about the *Os Pubis*, upon the *Penis*, and on the *Scrotum*. The *Penis* was swelled to the Bigness of one's Fist; I dilated all the Parts immediately, and found the cellular Substance replete, with a putrid, foetid, gangrenous Ichor. To save this Patient, I found myself under the Necessity of taking away the Skin, to prevent the Corrosion of the *Penis*, and the Matter from passing into the *Corpora Cavernosa*, the Consequence of which generally proves fatal, as I have observed in several Instances in the CHARITÉ, the putrid Matter insinuating itself to the Origin of the *Corpora Cavernosa*, nay into the *Pelvis* itself, in which Case there can be no Assistance given.

given. To prevent this, I had the Skin of the whole *Penis* scarified, quite from the *Pubis*, and likewise that of the greatest Part of the *Scrotum*, which it was high time to do, as we found all these Parts covered with the putrid ichorous Matter. I looked upon it to be a fortunate Circumstance, that the Parts in *Perinæo* which had been healed before were not affected in the same manner, for otherwise the Extent of the Ulcer would have been too great.

I DRESSED the gangrenous Parts with Pledgets dipped in *Elixir Proprietatis*, and laid them all over the Parts, and constantly fomented the Part, to promote the Separation of the putrid Flesh: At the same time, to abate the Inflammation, he took Attenuants with Camphire; At length the putrid Appearance in several Places was gone off, and the Flesh of the *Penis*, as well as of the *Scrotum*, appeared clean. But in some Parts which were more deeply corroded, than others, Professor *Pallas* ordered them to be dressed with a Liniment prepared of Camphire, Nitre, and Myrrh, which was of great Service, for in a short time it cleansed the Parts in general, after which Digestives,

Digestives were used, then Balsamics to abate the too copious Suppuration, and lastly *Balsamum Arcei* and Desicatives, and after he had recovered his Strength, he was dismissed the CHARITÉ.



C A S E XXII.

Of a Fistula in Perinæo succeeding the Operation for the Stone.

A MAN about forty Years of Age, was received into the CHARITÉ. He complained that frequently he could not pass his Urine, and that he had most severe Pains in *Perinæo*. We judged from these Symptoms, that he had a Stone in his Bladder. Professor *Pallas* and myself both searched him; we found a Stone, and informed him that nothing but the Operation could relieve him, to which he readily consented. I searched him several times afterwards, and his Body being then exposed, I perceived upon his Loins several Eruptions flat, but hard, which I suspected to be venereal. I asked him if he
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had ever had the venereal Disease, but he assured me that he never had : I pressed him to tell me the Truth, for if that was the Case, he might now be cured ; but if he concealed it, it might have a bad Effect on the Wound after the Operation, and wholly prevent the Cure, or at least render it tedious. But he remained by his former Declaration, and Professor *Pallas* performed the Operation, extracting in a few Minutes a pretty large Stone.

No bad Symptoms succeeded the Operation ; and the Wound seemed disposed to heal ; but, when the Wound was almost healed, he began to complain of a pricking Heat about the Part : Upon Examination we discovered some Warts near the Wound ; these I judged to be venereal, which in a little time was put beyond all Doubt, for there were several of the same Kind about the *Anus*. I informed the Patient of what we had discovered, and reprimanded him for not confessing the Truth ; he excused himself, and said, that the violent Pain he then had was the Reason, for as he was desirous to be cut, he was afraid that if he had confessed the Truth, the Operation would have been retarded

tarded by another Course of Medicines. I ordered him Decoctions of the Woods, and put him in a gentle Salivation: The Warts were destroyed by Septics, where we could apply them, and about the Wound they were cut away; but as this Method required Time, the Wound in the *Urethra* became callous, and the Urine was constantly discharged through it: a Fistula ensued: When the venereal Symptoms began to abate, I probed the Wound, and found that a calculous Matter, from the continual Passage no Doubt of the Urine, had lined the Inside of the *Urethra* forming a stony Canal, which could not be broken with the Probe.

PROFESSOR *Pallas* searched and found the same, an Incision was made into the *Urethra*, and the calculous Concretion was extracted, the callous Edges were slightly scarified with the Lancet, and dressed with Digestives; these Scarifications were frequently repeated till the Edges of the Wound were of a good Complexion, and fresh granulations of Flesh were generated, the Urine flowed freely through the *Urethra*, the Wound was soon healed, and not the least Fistula remained.

REMARKS.

I HAVE not on this Occasion described Professor *Pallas's* Method of cutting for the Stone, and shall only say thus much that I have seen him cut a great many Patients, most of which were cured. Perhaps he may hereafter communicate his Method to the Public, for I believe that there is not a better. In those Patients where it did not succeed, upon Examination of the Body afterwards, the Cause of their Death was found to arise from the Callosity of the Bladder, or from the Adhesions of the Stone to the Bladder, or from their being contained in peculiar Cysts: One of which Cases being remarkable, I preserved the Cysts in Spirit of Wine, but as the Description of them would require a Plate to illustrate it, I have deferred this to another Opportunity.

CASE



C A S E XXIII.

Of a Fistula in Perinæo.

A BREWER's Servant about thirty Years of Age, was brought to the CHARITÉ, upon Examination he said that he had fallen, from the Loft, upon one of the brewing Vessels, the sharp Corner of which coming between his Legs, had wounded the Part, so that he lost a good deal of Blood, and was still in great Pain. I examined the Part and found the *Perinæum* to be greatly swelled, and a Wound which without Doubt, penetrated the *Urethra*, as his Urine passed through the Wound, and not through the *Urethra*.

I PREMISED Venæsection, ordered Attēperants and directed the Part to be fomented; by which means the Swelling abated in a few Days, and soon after went quite off. As we could now better examine the Part, we observed the *Urethra* had been cut transversely, so that the Probe freely passed

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fed into it: As he was otherwise in good Health, by the Use of Digestives, the Matter became well concocted and the Wound gradually closed, so that we had great Hopes of his doing well; the worst Circumstance was, that the Urine came still partly through the Wound, and could not be prevented by any Compression. The healing of the Wound notwithstanding went on well, excepting this small Orifice, through which the Urine came; but we could not pass the Probe through it into the *Urethra*, as the external Aperture was not upon a line with the internal, but lay obliquely, though the Urine passed this Way. He lay in this Condition, and was almost inconsolable, when I promised to try what I thought would be of Service: Accordingly I directed my Pupil to follow the Orifice into the *Urethra*, and to lay it intirely open, which he performed; the Wound was now four times as big as it had been at first, which I thought sufficient; I dressed it with dry Lint only; the next Day, I scarified all the callous Parts, where the Urine had passed, with a small Lancet, making the Incisions as near as possible to each other: This I directed to be repeated twice a Day till the Callosities should

should be gone, and equal Granulations of Flesh appear. I directed him to be dressed only for a few Days with Digestives, that the Suppuration might not be continued long, then with Balsamics, to the Sides, to soften the Edges of the Wound, which had so good an Effect, that in four Weeks the Wound was completely healed, and nothing fistulous remained, and he left the CHARITÉ in perfect Health.

R E M A R K S.

I HAVE seen the good Effects of Scarification after this Manner in many Cases, particularly Ulcers of the *Velum Palati*: When the Edges have become fresh they have quite healed; but Patience, and the constant Repetition of the Scarification, is required; for it is difficult to touch all the Parts with the Lancet, and they do not heal, till they become raw and inflamed; I once saw this Method prosecuted with Success in a Disorder of the Nose, where there was a considerable Aperture in the cartilaginous Part of the left Nostril, which after a long Continuance

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of the scarification was cured. I omit many other Cases of the same Sort, as they had nothing particular in them.



C A S E XXIV.

Of a Caries of the Bones of the Hand.

A YOUTH about fifteen Years of Age, was received in the Spring of this Year into the CHARITÉ: He had in his Infancy a Disorder in his Left Hand, which gradually became so bad, that the *Carpus* and *Metacarpus* were every where carious, so that one might, with little Trouble, pass the Probe into them. The Bones in several Places of his Body were grown together by an *Anchylosis*. The Part was dressed with Balsamic Topics applied, as well by Injection, as upon Pledgets and Dossils of Lint.

THIS Method was pursued several Weeks, but without the least Change for the better; for not only no Exfoliation could be procured, but the Wound remained foul, and a slow
Fever

Fever still continued, notwithstanding the proper Remedies had been exhibited. Colliquative Sweats then succeeded, which weakened and emaciated him: From these Appearances, the only Method by which we could hope to preserve his Life, was Amputation of the Hand, though the Issue of the Operation indeed seemed doubtful, as his Strength failed him, and as he was so extremely emaciated; but, as there was no other Cure remaining, we resolved upon the Operation.

BUT, as the Disorder had so long affected the Hand, we apprehended that the *Radius* and *Ulna* might be affected, and therefore concluded upon taking the Arm off, about two Inches above the Elbow, which was accordingly performed, Professor *Pallas* being present; the *Periosteum* was in a good State, as were the Muscles, at least at first: They contracted, and had a lively Complexion, and the Suppuration came on at the proper Time; but some Days after, the Bone, at the Part where the Operation had been performed, began to have a discouraging Appearance, becoming yellow, bluish, and at length quite black, from which we might judge that a

Portion of the Bone, which frequently happens, would exfoliate, but the Event turned out much worse. The whole Circumference of the Wound began to sphacelate, and to have a foetid Smell. The Patient lost his Hearing and Speech, and his Pulse was small; Convulsions succeeded, which attacked him, with great Violence, several Times a Day, for a Week following, attended with a profuse Diarrhœa, so that there was no hopes of his Recovery. In the mean Time, Cordial Remedies, with Acids and Attemperants were administered; the Part was dressed with antiputrescent Balsamics, and continually fomented, and at length recovered his Senses contrary to our expectation. As the Muscles were mortified, they retracted from the Bone, leaving a Piece of the Bone of the Length of three Inches exposed, which was also quite mortified; for though some Part had a natural Aspect, yet, about the *Medulla* particularly it was black, and the *Periosteum*, of the Bone was separated from it.

WE agreed to take off this prominent Piece of Bone likewise, that we might get at a sound Surface, as there could be no Expectation.

tion of saving this Part of the Bone: In the Condition he lay, we may easily imagine his Fever did not abate; it indeed increased, and being so weak and emaciated, we could have but little Hopes of his doing well, and this hope was much diminished about a Week afterwards; for we discovered a *Sinus*, which ran upwards towards the Articulation about an Inch from the Brachial Artery; this *Sinus* was filled up with Lint, in order to dilate it as much as possible, that the Matter might afterwards have a free Discharge, and that we might be able to get at the Bottom of the *Sinus*. In the Evening I visited him again, and after the Dressings were taken out, we could pass the Probe to the Articulation of the *Humerus* with the *Scapula*: Being desirous to know whether the *Sinus* extended itself into the Joint, after gently and cautiously probing about a good while, I perceived this to be the Case, and that Matter was contained in the Joint; for when the Probe passed into the proper Aperture, a great Quantity of Matter was discharged.

I DID not at first perceive how he could possibly be relieved, as he was so much debi-

litated, though I was very desirous of giving him all the Relief I could. I considered his Case, and judged that the only way to save his Life, would be to amputate the *Os Humeri* at the Articulation, as the putrid ichorous Matter could not be discharged by any other Method, and which was the sole Cause of the Fever; this Operation I foresaw would be attended with Difficulty; but the delaying of it was dangerous; I informed my Pupil of my Intentions to act thus, which on account of the *Hæmorrhage* that might ensue, seemed to him unadvisable; but I convinced him both of the Necessity, and the Possibility of Success, and that it was, indeed, the only Remedy which remained; and that if the Branch of the axillary Artery, which surrounds the Articulation, should bleed much, the Ligature might be made as in other Arteries, and that the smaller Nerves when divided would retract, and as to large Nerves, we might easily take care to avoid them.

I ENCOURAGED the Patient to behave with Resolution, and directed a longitudinal Incision to be made, in the Deltoid Muscle, almost to the Articulation of the *Humerus*
with

with the *Scapula*: It bled a good deal; I did however nothing more than fill up the Wound with Lint, and apply a proper Bandage pretty tight; this was performed in the Evening: The next Morning when I visited him, I took off the Bandage slowly, and as the Wound did not bleed, I could examine it the better with my Probe, and found that the Head of the *Os Humeri* was carious, and a great Quantity of foetid Ichor was discharged from the Articulation at the same Time.

I JUDGED now, it was high Time to take out the Bone, if the Patient's Life was to be saved, and accordingly I took hold of the Bone with a strong Pair of Forceps, in order to try how strongly it might be attached; but the Pain was so severe, that I was forced to desist, and the rather, as the greatest Portion of the Deltoid and the Tendon of the Pectoral Muscle, and other Muscles, were still attached to the Bone. It seemed that the Ligament would give us the most Trouble, as without doubt, when stretched, it would cause great Pain; to procure Room therefore, I cut some sponge Tent into Pieces of a conical Shape, and introduced them into the opening

in the Joint, with the view of preventing the Cavity of the *Scapula*, which is articulated with the *Os Humeri*, from becoming carious, by remaining in contact with the *Caput Humeri*, and partly also to procure more Room for the taking out the Head of the Bone.

I PROCEEDED thus for two Days, introducing two of these conical Pieces of Sponge Tent, and then tried again with the Forceps, whether the Bones remained so strongly connected, but I could not do this often, as it gave the Patient so much Pain: I resolved therefore, to try another Method, and directed my Pupil to dress the Wound externally with *Balsamum Arcei*, and not to take off the Dressings for forty-eight Hours. My Intention in doing this was, that the ichorous Matter might corrode and separate the *Periosteum* from the Bone, by which the Extraction of the Head of the Bone would be rendered less troublesome; at the same Time I applied Compresses upon the Breast, just under the Axilla, to prevent the Matter passing to the Ribs, and forming a *Sinus*.

DURING this Interval, he had much Fever, to check which, and to cleanse the Blood
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of the absorbed putrid Matter, I ordered him to drink daily a Quart of Milk Whey, and to take one Dram of the *Pulvis Temperans*, with two Grains of Camphire, every Night: At the End of the forty-eight Hours, I took off the Dressings, and found that a great Quantity of Pus and fœtid Ichor had been collected, and which was now discharged: This gave me Hopes, as I took it for a certain Sign, that the Bone was greatly affected; I took hold of the Bone again with the Forceps, giving it a rotatory Motion several Times without causing much Pain, and continued turning it, till at length the Bone, though no great Violence was used, broke off, and the Head of the Bone only remained behind in the Articulation: But much now remained to be done, namely, how to get the Head of the Bone out of the Cavity, for the Ligament of the Joint retained it immoveably fixed, and the Deltoid Muscle had closely contracted itself round it, and as it were, wedged it in.

I now had recourse again to the Sponge Tents, which I had not used for several Days, having only applied Dossils of Lint to the Wound; these Tents I insinuated between
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the Head of the *Humerus*, and the Cavity of the Articulation, to force out the Head of the Bone, upon which the whole now depended; at the same Time I strove as much as possible to disengage the Deltoid Muscle from the Head of the Bone with a Spatula: An Inflammation and Suppuration succeeded, which was my Intention and Wish. At every Dressing, I endeavoured to separate the Muscle as before, till, at length, nothing held the Bone but a Portion of the Ligament of the Joint, which I divided, and the Head of the Bone easily came out.

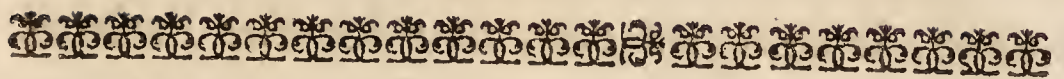
I NOW directed him to continue the Milk Whey, and the attemperant Medicines, and took care to let him frequently have some nourishing Aliment; after he had continued this Regimen for a Week, the Fever abated, his Appetite returned, he slept well, the night Sweats ceased, and he began to find himself pretty well, and could walk about; and in about six Weeks after, he appeared as lively and chearful, as if he had never been ill; but there remained still these Difficulties, the healing of the Wound, and the filling up the Cavity which the *Caput Ossis Humeri* had occupied,

occupied, as without doubt it had greatly suffered from the putrid Ichor, and in all probability was carious; which indeed upon Probing, was confirmed. The Deltoid Muscle had contracted itself more strongly about it than one would imagine, and with respect to the Caries, I directed soluble Tents, prepared of Myrrh, Aloes, and Honey, with the Intention that when liquefied, they might spread over the Caries, to be introduced into the Cavity twice a Day, yet I could procure no Exfoliation, which in general is very tedious and difficult in Cartilaginous Parts, as Experience confirms. The Parts continued in this State from *Whitsuntide*, the Time when the Bone was taken out, till *October*, about the End of which Month, as I perceived a copious Discharge of Ichor, and as I could pass a crooked Probe to the Articulation, I resolved to lay the *Sinus* open, by which means I attained this End, *viz.* That I could apply the Topics freely to the carious Parts; for hitherto, I had Reason to expect that only one Portion of the Cartilage was affected; but though Balsamics were applied, both by Injections, and in the form of
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the soluble Tents, yet no good Matter was procured, the Discharge still continuing ichorous.

THE Wound continued in this State, to the End of *December*, and as I found that it did not cleanse effectually, I resolved to probe the Part again, and discovered a Caries which seemed to be about the sixth Part of an Inch in Diameter. We now dilated the Parts to the Caries, and dressed with Balsamics; at length the Caries gradually crumbled away, and was discharged with the Matter, which was of a good Consistencce, and the Bone was covered over, so that we made no doubt, as he was otherwise in good Health, that he would be perfectly cured: One Difficulty still remained; the Deltoid Muscle was become almost Cartilaginous, which made the Dilatation troublesome, and retarded the Completion of the Cure, and may still perhaps retard it.—The Event of this Case I shall not fail of communicating hereafter.

C A S E



C A S E XXV.

Of a Hernia that came to Suppuration.

A WOMAN about fifty-three Years of Age of a robust Constitution, was received into the CHARITE, she informed us she had laboured hard for her Support; and from thence had been afflicted with a Rupture on the left Side for many Years, that about ten Days past, it began to be very painful, and became a soft Tumor as it still was; she was feverish, and her Face was remarkably red; I examined the Tumor but slightly, as it had broke by the Way, probably from the Motion of the Carriage she came in. I ordered my Pupil to examine the Part with Care, and to inform me of the State he found it in: He came to me in the Afternoon, and said that he had examined her, and that it appeared to him, that the Fœces were mixed with the Matter, in which Opinion the foetid Smell confirmed him; I wondered at it a good deal, for I did not believe the Account she had given to be true, but

but had taken the Tumor for a suppurated Buboe, it being so common for the Patients we receive into the CHARITÉ, to pretend that they have Ruptures, when they have Buboes; I directed my Pupil to wash the Part with warm Wine, and said that I would come and examine it myself.

WHEN I came, I found that real Fœces were discharged: I also passed the Probe upwards and downwards, four Inches deep, without putting her to any Pain, nay, the Probe passed backwards and forwards without any Obstruction, which sufficiently denoted that the opening communicated with the Gut: To convince myself, and those present, of the Truth of this, I ordered her a Scruple of Rhubarb, and the next Day we observed the Excrements in the Ulcer tinged Yellow with the Rhubarb, and which she passed through this Opening, which was an Inch in Diameter, and no Excrements were discharged *per Anum*. What was farther remarkable in this Case, was, that the Urine was also discharged through the Ulcer, and but little through the proper *Meatus*.

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WITH respect to the Cure, as she was of a plethoric Habit, I ordered her to be blood-ed, and directed for her some cooling Draughts, and the Parts, as they were somewhat inflamed, to be fomented with resolvent and discutient Fomentations; I dressed the Ulcer with *Elixir Proprietatis cum Aceto Preparatum*, to prevent the Putrescency we had to fear: Professor *Pallas* afterwards ordered it to be dressed with a Liniment, prepared of Myrrh, Camphire, and Nitre, which had a good Effect in cleansing it. The Ulcer remained for sometime in the same State; the Suppuration was good, she had very little Fever, and had a good Appetite, and what gave her the most Uneasiness, was, that she was allowed nothing but Soups, and some white Bread; for as we had great Hopes of healing this Ulcer, we forbade her any more solid Aliment, which, from the Distention the Fœces would produce, must interrupt the Cure. The Part was dressed with Digestives for some Time, and then with balsamic Liniments, by which means the Ulcer gradually contracted, and less Fœces were discharged through this Passage; and the Fœces now passed the natural Way *per Anum*;

Anum; which was farther promoted by the use of Clysters; the Urine also began to have its natural Course from the Bladder, the Balsamic Applications were continued, and the Wound gradually healed, and the Surface was perfectly equal, a small Part only remaining not quite cicatrized: So that she seemed perfectly well, making no Complaint but of the slender Diet she was obliged to observe; which, however, I persuaded her still to continue. She remained thus for a short Time, when my Pupil informed me, that she was suddenly seized with Vomitings, accompanied with an inflammatory Fever, severe Pains in her Bowels, and Costiveness; and that she was also delirious: From these Symptoms it appeared that she had an Inflammation in her Bowels, and upon a farther Inquiry, I found that she had eagerly eaten a great Quantity of coarse Bread, soon after which she was seized with a violent Pain in her Bowels, and became costive, all which she concealed from us.

To abate the Inflammation which the hard quick Pulse and the *Delirium* sufficiently denoted, she was blooded plentifully, nitrous
oily

oily Clysters were injected, the external Parts were fomented, and attemperant Draughts and Diluents were administered internally, but without affording the least Relief, for her Pulse became small, a cold Sweat succeeded, with rattling in the Throat, and Death ensued. The next Morning I went to the CHARITÉ in order to examine the Body, I found the Abdomen greatly swelled, the ulcerated Part was livid, and had a very small Opening in it, through which one might pass a common Probe into the Abdomen without Resistance. I opened the Abdomen with Care, leaving intire the inferior half of the abdominal Muscles, from the two *Ossa Ilei*. The small and large Intestines appeared to have been greatly inflamed, and were of a dark brown Colour, and the Veins, the small ones particularly, were very full of Blood; towards the *Pelvis*, we found an extravasated foetid Fluid, which, when the inferior Portion of the abdominal Muscles was raised, we perceived in great Quantity: I cut carefully through the abdominal Muscles of the opposite Side, in a longitudinal Direction, about three Fingers Breadth from the *Linea*

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Alba, that I might examine the Parts in their natural Situation. The Parts about the Ulcer adhered to the *Peritonæum*, and the Passage into the Ulcer, proceeded as well from the *Colon*, as from the *Ileum*; both adhered to the *Peritonæum*, in the Form of an acute Angle, and the Aperture or Communication was situated in this common Angle; and hence it was no wonder, that not only the Excrements, but also a great Quantity of the Liquids passed this Way, as it is well known that the *Ileum* belongs to the small Guts, and receives the Aliment, as well Liquid as Solid, by means of the *Duodenum* and *Jejunum*, and therefore it is certain, that little of the Fluids could pass through the Bladder; the other *Viscera* were found, the Lungs were full of Blood, as is usual in inflammatory Disorders.

THIS Woman might probably have been cured, if she had not eaten that Quantity of Bread, which suddenly distending the Intestines, was the Occasion of a fresh Inflammation about the Part where the Ulcer had been. The extravasated Fluid found among the Intestines, was nothing but a gangræous Ichor,

Ichor, such as is commonly found in these Cases, and which is forced out of the Blood Vessels obstructed with the stagnant Blood, part of which also came from the Parts about the Ulcer, which were sphacelated.

I MUST here Remark, that this Case was a *Hernia Cruralis*, which mostly happens to Women, and hence may easily be mistaken for a Venereal Buboe.

I REMEMBER we had a Patient who had an *Hernia Inguinalis*, which had been treated by an ignorant Person for a matured Buboe, who opened it, and when instead of Matter, he observed Fæces, he forsook the Patient, who soon after died in the CHARITÉ of a Mortification of the Part; the Parts, when he was received into the CHARITÉ, were already in the greatest Degree of Inflammation, which was increased by the severe cold Weather we had at that Time.

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

PAGE 23. line 24. for *very*, read *every*. p. 30. l. ult. for *Tooth*, read *Socket*. p. 34. l. 8. for *Glands*, read *Glans*. p. 35. l. 22. *Pulvis dulcis* — the Mark in the Original is the chemical Character for *Pulvis*, but it should seem to be an Error, and that *Mercurius* was intended. p. 38. l. ult. read, *should prove too mild*. p. 47. l. 27. for *Epispatic* read *Epispastic*. p. 54. l. 8. after *Pulse*, dele . p. 57. l. 7. read, *all this Mixture*. p. 75. l. 2. for *analagus*, read *analogous*. p. 78. l. 3. dele *Return*. p. 82. l. 3. for *cachetic*, read *cachectic*. p. 83. l. 9. for *Extoliation*, read *Exfoliation*. p. 85. l. 1. for *Anchyloris*, read *Anchylosis*. p. 110. l. 15. for *remarakable*, read *remarkable*.

